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SHERWIN WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

HONGKONG AND VENEREAL DISEASE.

Report of Eastern Commission.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 5.
The Eastern Commission of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease, reporting at the annual meeting, stated that owing to progressive view held by the Municipal Council at Shanghai there was every prospect that the many recommendations made would be carried out. Since the visit of the Commission the National Council had been informed that a venereal specialist would be appointed and arrangements would be made for the treatment of seafarers; also that a Shanghai Welfare Association would be formed. No definite information had been received with regard to opening a Hongkong seafarer's clinic but the Commission reported that the Governor had requested them before leaving to confer with the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and had also courteously agreed to the arrangements for the distribution of literature through the Colonial Secretary. It was pointed out that public health administration in the East was a difficult problem and even in Hongkong, which had been a Crown Colony for eighty years, many urgent problems required attention. Infant mortality was extremely high and venereal disease very prevalent.

ISSUE OF 5½ PER CENT. TREASURY BONDS.

Scheme to Provide for Maturing Obligations.

London, July 5.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne announced that a prospectus was being issued on the 11th inst. respecting a new issue of 5½ per cent. Treasury bonds at 97 maturing on April 1, 1929. The loan is of unlimited amount, and no period is fixed for subscriptions. The sole object is to provide for redeeming maturing obligations and avoiding undue recourse to Treasury bills and ways and means advances. Holders of the 5 per cent. Exchequer bonds maturing on October 5 and of National War Bonds maturing in 1922 and 1923 will be able to convert into the new issue.

Option of Conversion.

Later.

Reuter learns that the new Treasury bonds will be convertible at the holders' option on April 1, 1922, or October 1, 1922, into the 3½ per cent. conversion loan at the rate of £146 conversion loan for each hundred pounds of bonds converted. The Government is anxious to clear away as far as possible the embarrassment of heavy obligations maturing in the next five years, including £80,000,000 of debt to the United States and Canada and war bonds of £300,000,000 maturing this year and early in 1922.

KING ALBERT AT THE GUILDFHALL.

Tribute to "Gallant Little Belgium."

London, July 5.

The City to-day paid a tribute to gallant little Belgium when their Belgian Majesties drove through the decorated route from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall, escorted by the Life Guards and cheered by the crowds throughout the journey. The distinguished company at the Guildhall included the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, six Princesses, Marshal Haig, Admiral Beatty, Viscount French, and Earl Curzon.

Relying to a toast at the luncheon, King Albert dwelt on the necessity of making Germany pay, and hoped that commercial relations between Britain and her dominions and Belgium would increase.

TOWARDS IRISH PEACE.

Suspension of Repressive Measures.

London, July 5.

Reuter learns that as a consequence of yesterday's Dublin conference an atmosphere was created likely to lead to what is tantamount to a tacit suspension of operations by the opposing forces in Ireland while the peace parleys continue. The Crown is gradually easing on its repressive measures in order not to hamper the peacemakers. It is hoped that Sinn Fein will similarly suspend the offensive, although the difficulties of control in the latter case are recognized. It is pointed out that practically no executions have taken place in the past few weeks. A more optimistic air prevails in well-informed circles.

COAL STRIKE.

Cost of Government Measures.

London, July 5.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir Robert Horne stated that the cost of the Government measures in connection with the coal strike was as follows: Defence Force and Army Reserve, £7,000,000; Navy, £1,225,000; Air Force, £330,000; civil emergency forces, £300,000; subsidy to the miners, £10,000,000. There might be a further charge in respect of coal purchased abroad and the cost of indemnifying the railways.

DECONTROL OF AGRICULTURE.

Sharp Criticism of the Government.

London, July 5.

The House of Commons, by 278 votes to 113, passed the second reading of the Bill decontrolling agriculture, after the Government had been sharply criticized for its abrupt reversal of policy, which was defended on the ground of excessive liability in connection with guarantees owing to unforeseeable circumstances.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT A STANDARD OIL REFINERY.

Whiting (Ind.), July 5.

An unexplained explosion at the Standard Oil Company's refinery resulted in eight being killed and 13 injured.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Australia Wins by 219 Runs.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 5.
The third Test Match was concluded to-day in sunny weather, before 7,000 spectators. The cricket was good. Douglas was not fielding, owing to his wife's operation for appendicitis. Runs came easily. Andrews hitting eight fours. Carter was lucky and unorthodox. White's bowling was most accurate and the English fielding was good. Australia declared when the score stood at 273 runs for seven wickets.

The details of their second innings are—

Bardale, b Jupp	25
Macartney, c & b Woolley	30
Andrews, b Jupp	92
Carter, l.b.w., b Parkin	47
Pellow, c Ducat, b White	16
Taylor, c Tennyson, b White	4
Armstrong, not out	23
Gregory, c Jupp, b White	3
Hendry, not out	11
Extras	17

For 7 wickets 273.

In the bowling Douglas took no wickets for 33; White three for 37; Jupp two for 45; Parkin one for 91; and Woolley one for 45.

In England's second venture Brown, although lame through having been injured in the thigh, made good driving. Woolley was excellent, his innings lasting 55 minutes. Jupp and Tennyson were vigorous. England were all dismissed for 202. Australia thus winning by 219 runs.

England's scoring was—

Hardinge, c Gregory, b McDonald	5
Brown, l.b.w., c Gregory	46
Hearne, c Taylor, b McDonald	27
Woolley, played on, b Mailey	37
Ducat, st. Carter, b Mailey	2
Douglas, b Gregory	8
Jupp, c Carter, b Armstrong	28
Tennyson, b Armstrong	36
Parkin, b Mailey	4
White, not out	6
Hobbs, absent	0
Extras	3

202.

Gregory took two wickets for 55; McDonald two for 57; Mailey three for 71; Armstrong two for six runs.

County Results.

London, July 5.

Notts won by an innings and 59 runs; Kent won in the third innings; Surrey won by 140 runs; Northants won by 355; Leicester won by 147 runs; Lancashire won by three wickets.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE AND INTER-COMMUNICATION.

Potentialities of the Air Service.

London, July 5.

The Imperial Conference has issued a communiqué which states that the Secretary for War and the Chief of the Imperial Staff made a statement on military defence, after which the Minister for Air and the Chief of the Air Staff dealt with the development and potentialities of the air service. There were short discussions on each subject. Ministers and expert advisers being questioned. Departmental Committees were appointed to consider and report on certain subjects.

Committee to Consider the Whole Question of Communication.

Later.

A further Dominions Conference communiqué states that after discussion a resolution was passed constituting a committee, of which Mr. Churchill is chairman, the committee to include one representative each from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India in consultation as required with the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Air, and the Postmaster-General.

The committee is to consider and report at the earliest date possible on the question of the practical means available for the development of imperial communications by land, sea, air, cable, radio-telegraphy and telephony. A report of the discussion is being issued to-morrow.

The German reparation payments will be discussed to-morrow.

CLOSING DOWN OF MEXICAN OIL MINES.

President Obregon Order Workers to be Indemnified.

Mexico City, July 5.

President Obregon has ordered oil companies which have discontinued operations in the States of Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz with "insufficient justification" to indemnify the workless employees. It is believed that the labourers are entitled to three months' pay. Over ten thousand workmen have been dismissed in the Tampico region. This is believed to be a reprisal against the increase of the oil export tax.

A Washington message states that the cruiser Cleveland and the gunboat Sacramento have been ordered to Tampico with a view to labour troubles arising from the closing down of the oil operations.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

On Account of Opposition to Public Works Expenditure.

Madrid, July 5.

The Cabinet has resigned, owing to the opposition, headed by the Conservative leader, Senor Maura, to the expenditure of £60,000,000 for the expansion of railways and other public works.

THE NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Paris, July 5.

The Marquis Dellatorre has telegraphed from Paris to Rome accepting the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Italian government.

UPPER SILESIA.

Serious Disturbance at Beuthen.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 5.
The *Allgemeine Zeitung*'s Beuthen correspondent says that Allied troops, mostly British, marching in yesterday morning were acclaimed by the populace, but when people began to sing patriotic songs a French guard attacked them with rifle-butts. Shots were then fired, and a French Major was killed and several French soldiers were wounded. The Frenchmen, therefore, lost control, and attacked the crowd. Several women and children are reported to have been killed. Twenty citizens, including the first and the second Burgomasters, were arrested as hostages.

Another Version.

Paris, July 5.
A message from Oppen throws a different light on the Beuthen incident, and says that while French troops were entering Beuthen the German inhabitants made a demonstration in the course of which a French major was shot with a revolver and killed. The major escaped. Two French sergeants were slightly wounded. Anglo-French troops dispersed the demonstrators, of whom two were killed and several injured.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

ROUND THE TOWN.

YAUMATI MURDER.

A Constable's Discovery.

Yester day a Chinese constable found a man named Kwong Chi Wong lying outside 52 Reclamation Street, suffering from bullet wounds. The constable heard three shots fired and on going to the spot found the man bleeding profusely. The wounded man said that Ying Shui-chung had shot him. Ying Shui-chung has since been arrested. It is believed that the whole affair was the outcome of heavy gambling at Yaumati.

The man died this morning at the Kwong Wah hospital.

so small that with small sums it is hardly appreciable, but the investor is satisfied because he has the confidence that his savings are safe. And then the crash comes and he is told that all, or practically all, is lost. How much the investors in the Bank Industrie le de Chine have lost is not yet known, but there are many in Hongkong anxiously awaiting the day when the news comes through telling how much in the pound this bank is going to pay.

Do any of the readers of this column dwell in regions which "poor pussy" favour for his or her moonlight ramble? Spring is the time when love is supposed to come to us, but Spring (if that time of the year in this corner of the globe where the colder weather changes to brilliant sun-shine or warm sultry days of rain can be called Spring) has long passed and pussy still goes courting. The writer dwells under the same roof as one of the belles of the cat world of Hongkong. Coming from the number of Romeo's who come to waltz nightly beneath the writers window—the lady is wont to retire on the mat outside his door—this specimen of the tribe must be one of the most sought after female cats in the Colony. Number one love-sick swain usually arrives just before midnight and sings his lady-love's praises until someone gets up and scares him away by loudly calling him names in English, Cantonese and any other dialect with which the rascally one may happen to be acquainted. There is then peace for perhaps half an hour and everyone is able to drop off to sleep again. Then another call and after he has been chased away, singly and in twos and threes some more roll up. The most persistent wover arrives about two o'clock and though the fair one does not trouble herself to go out and take part in a moonlight flirtation, she surely favours him because when this visitor arrives she joins in the opening line of his refrain.

For about an hour each night these two treat a most unwilling Romeo to his well-earned retirement. And now? The man who gambles in exchanges or puts his money in rubber or oil or in some other such speculation in which large profits are to be made is not so likely to be pilled when he comes to cropper. Everyone is, of course, sorry for him, but he stood a chance of getting two or three hundred per cent. on his money and he knew the risks he was taking. But in the case of a bank it is different. It is a place placed by water, placed by a well-directed shot in some funds.

R. H. Kotewall has, today established himself as a General Merchant in Alexandria Building.

Jardine Matheson advise com-

signees of cargo of the arrival in

port of the S.S. Glenluce.—Page 4.

The S.S. Teiresias will be dis-

patched for Shanghai and

Japanese ports on Monday.

Page 4.

The Waring Company are

staging "Don" to-night at the

Theatre Royal.—Page 4.

Lummett Bros give intimation of

two sales of sundry goods

including a motor bicycle.

Page 4.

The mid-week programme at

the Hongkong Theatre includes

another feature with Carmel

Myers in the principal role.

Page 12.

J. T. Shaw advertises the last

three days of his sale.—Page 7.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Berlin, July 4.
The Allgemeine Zeitung correspondent at Boulogne says that Allied troops, mostly British, marched into the town yesterday morning and were acclaimed by the populace, but when the people began to sing patriotic songs the French guard attacked them with rifle-butts. Shots were thereafter fired. A French major was killed and several French soldiers wounded. The Frenchmen thereupon lost control and attacked the crowd. French women and children are reported killed and twenty citizens, including the first and second Burgomasters, were arrested as hostages.

IRISH PEACE.

London, July 5.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Arthur Griffith, M.P., Mr. Barton and other representatives of the government went to Kingstown to-day to receive General Smuts. They remained an hour, but General Smuts did not appear. His absence was evidently expected this evening.

It transpired that General Smuts was aboard the steamer at Kingstown but did not appear, because he wished to avoid a public reception. Subsequently, when those expecting him departed, he motored to Dublin and called on the Lord Mayor.

It was mentioned this morning that a septuagenarian Peer was kidnapped when his residence in Castle Bernard was burned down by armed men on June 21st.

THE ELEMENTS OF WARFARE.

Newport, Rhode Island, July 5.
Admiral Sims, in a speech, urged public discussion as a safeguard of public interest and contrasted the attitude of the United States in forbidding public criticism by officers of the Allied forces with the attitude of some European Powers, which actually rewarded beneficial criticism. He pointed out that since the Armistice, Admirals Jellicoe, Fisher, Percy Scott, Rear Admiral Bacon and Field Marshal French had published books containing criticisms, compared to which any criticisms appearing in America seemed to be very mild. He said Americans knew less about the elements of warfare than the people of any other great Power. A similar attitude could not be maintained in future without very serious risk.

JAPANESE IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 2.
The Japanese Crown Prince and his suite visited the airdrome at Le Bourget, near Paris. Enveron, the most important aviation depot, was being used in June last by five hundred airplanes carrying over two thousand passengers and fifteen tons of sundry freight.

The Japanese officers and sailors were the guests of Toulon Municipality, where there was a brilliant festival to celebrate the arrival of the Japanese squadron.—Vale.

Paris, July 5.
The War Minister, M. Barthou, gave a luncheon in honour of the Japanese Crown Prince, other guests being the three Marshals, Joffre, Foch and Desperey, and a number of generals, diplomats and members of the Japanese Mission.—Vale.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Paris, July 5.
The Board of the Bank Industrielle de Chine thought fit yesterday to apply for "transactional." A strong hope is still alive that the Bank will eventually extricate itself. The financial market is quite undisturbed. Money is easy.

Following the recent emission of the French Government's short term bonds, which proved an unqualified success, netting over two hundred millions sterling par in twenty days, large emissions of bonds by various cities in industrial concerns and shipping companies are readily being absorbed by French investors.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS' PARADE.

New York, July 5.
Mayor Hylan reviewed a parade of several thousand anti-prohibitionists. Each individual wore a miniature liquor bottle in his coat lapel. Three hundred organizations, including one hundred Italian societies, were represented in the procession. Bands played drinking songs. It is noteworthy that few women participated.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

London, July 5.
In connection with the resumption of work in the coalfields, provisional arrangements have already been made on a moderate scale to resume coal shipments. The hope is expressed that ships this month will proceed to Port Said and India with coals, and then proceed to other Eastern markets to load homeward cargoes.

BIG FIRES AT MADRAS.

Madras, July 5.
Two thousand persons are homeless as the result of two fires. The cotton mill workers on strike tried to prevent the police and firemen from extinguishing the fire. Troops were called out, whereupon the strikers temporarily retired.

LATER TELEGRAMS

THE TRADE POSITION.

London, July 5.
Addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Sir Edwin Stockton, the President, hopefully reviewed the trade position. He said he had every reason to believe that we had turned the corner. There were distinct signs of a desire to come into the market. The big decline in values made trade easier to finance, and the risk of loss was greatly reduced. These indications could not fail to attract many far-seeing buyers. He was very optimistic about the prospects of the cotton industry. Indeed the world could not wait indefinitely for their return, to be satisfied and must return to cotton goods, owing to their comparative cheapness.

DISPUTED TERRITORIES.

Oppeln, Silesia, July 5.
Evacuation by the Poles and Germans respectively of the disputed territories is proceeding in good order, the local forces taking charge.—Vale.

HONGKONG'S PUBLIC
HEALTH CONDITIONS.

Dr. Koch's Protest at Sanitary Board.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon Dr. W. V. M. Koch drew attention to a statement made by Mrs. Neville Rolfe, published in the British Medical Journal, to the effect that the public health conditions of Hongkong were "disgraceful."

Mr. G. R. Sayer presided over the meeting and there were also present Mr. Chow Shou-sen, Mr. S. W. Tao, Dr. Koch, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the M.O.H. (Dr. W. W. Pearce), and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

Dr. Koch said he would like to draw attention to a very curious statement made by one of the members of the Commission on Venereal Diseases that passed through Hongkong a little while ago. The statement, published in the British Medical Journal, was by Mrs. Neville Rolfe, whose name had been before the Board already. She stated that in Hongkong "public health conditions were disgraceful."

Dr. Koch proceeded: I think a protest should be made against a person who passes through a place for a day or two making a statement like that. I do not think it is justifiable that a statement like that should be spread broadcast throughout the medical world by appearing in a paper of the importance of the British Medical Journal. Medical people outside Hongkong will think this place is a disgrace to civilisation. As a matter of fact, from my personal knowledge of a great many Eastern and West India cities, I think public health conditions in Hongkong are marvellously good. Sanitation is very carefully looked after—I do not say that because I happen to be a member of this Board. Public health conditions are very excellent indeed, considering the difficulties with which we have to contend. I think it is a disgrace that a member of a Commission like this should make such a statement as the one I have quoted, and a contradiction should be sent to the medical papers. I have already sent to them a contradiction of this good lady's statement which I brought before the Board on a previous occasion.

I think some public notice should be taken of this one; possibly the Head of the Sanitary Department or the Medical Officer of Health ought to write and contradict it.

Mr. Chow Shou-sen said he agreed with Dr. Koch that a person passing through a place on a short visit should be more careful than to make such surprising remarks. In this case, however, he had been drawn up to be given to every incoming sailor telling him where he could get free treatment, and the authorities had promised that the surplus on next year's budget should be earmarked for this campaign. A specialist had been sent from Europe, and immediately on his arrival the clinic would be started. In Hongkong, where public health conditions were disgraceful, reform was a slower matter, but the Commission was able to organize Chinese and British opinion in the colony that the authorities were at last convinced that in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission they would be falling in with popular sentiment. In Singapore the principle of free treatment facilities had been accepted by the Governor, who had agreed

THE TRADE POSITION.

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Playgrounds on the Peak.

Dr. Koch moved that the Government be asked to provide lavatory accommodation for children in the two playgrounds at the Peak. Dr. Koch said he was surprised that the accommodation had not already been provided.

Mr. Alabaster seconded the motion.

The President opposed, on the ground that the playgrounds were temporary and that the accommodation would probably be needed not by the children, but by visitors and chair coolies. It would also be very expensive to provide \$450 for each convenience. This was a matter, he suggested, for philanthropic Peak residents and not for a charge on the public purse.

Mr. Alabaster said the playground was some distance away and was provided with lavatory accommodation.

All the unofficial members of the Board voted for the motion, which was carried.

WORLD-WIDE SPORT.

A cricket match was played at Newmarket between married and single jockeys, a good sum being collected for charity.

E. C. Carter, a member of the Royal Dublin Golf Club, on the Irish Native Amateur Championship at Portmarnock, won the second time. His opponent, G. Moore, a young local player, played very weak game, and Carter won easily by 9 up and 8 to play.

Sunderland have made an unsuccessful effort to sign R. Williams, the Merthyr Town and Welsh international winger. It is stated that the transfer fee offered was £3,500.

Mr. C. L. Thornton, the famous cricketer, has accepted the offer of the honorary freedom of the borough of Scarborough in recognition of his 50 years association with the Scarborough Festival. It is expected that the freedom will be conferred during the visit of the Australians, which concludes the next festival in September.

There was a sensational finish to the South African billiards championship at Johannesburg. Cecil Harverson beat Frank Ferrars by 24 points in 16,000 up. At one stage Harverson led by 213 points, and once during the final session Ferrars was 325 in front, and only required 218 for game, but Harverson, plodding along, won amid great excitement.

The English Football Association have withdrawn the nine days suspension of the Northern Nomads F. C. passed for not producing books when required. This means that the Olympic imperials and Everton goalkeepers, Howard Baker, will be able to keep goal for England against Belgium.

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THE DOMINION PREMIERS.

VIGNETTES OF OVERSEAS STATESMEN.

The Empire Statesmen assembled round the Council table in London are thus described by Mr. J. Saxon Mills:

NEWFOUNDLAND.

I think I had better begin, he writes, with the youngest of the visiting Premiers, who happens to represent the oldest Dominion, Newfoundland. The Honourable Richard Anderson Squires, K.C., is just over 40 years of age, and has held the dual posts of Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary since he won his victory at the polls in November 1919. He is a native Newfoundlander, having been born at Harbour Grace, the second largest town in the island. He was educated at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he took the degree of LL.B.

His political career began in 1909, when he was elected to the House of Assembly for the district of Trinity. He climbed the roughs of political promotion pretty fast. By profession he is a lawyer practising at the Newfoundland Bar, and was a law partner of Lord Morris when the latter was Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

Mr. Squires has had a large legislative experience. He is remarkable for intellectual vigour and industry, and is filled with a patriotic ambition for the progress and advancement of his country. He should have a long and serviceable career before him.

CANADA.

Mr. Squires then, will be the boy of the Cabinet. But the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Premier of Canada, is only six years older, having been born in 1874. From Toronto University young Meighen stepped westwards, and started practice at the Manitoba Bar, at a little town 60 miles west of Winnipeg, called Portage la Prairie, which constituency he has represented in the House of Commons at Ottawa since 1908. Mr. Meighen, accordingly, is the first Westerner or prairie man to become Prime Minister of the Dominion.

His first-class fighting abilities came out over the question of reciprocity with the United States, which he brilliantly opposed, and that of a direct contribution to the Imperial Navy, which he as brilliantly supported.

So great was his power in debate and so wide his political experience that Mr. Meighen was obviously the man to succeed Sir Robert Borden when the latter retired in July of last year. He is not very well known in this country.

His spare and ascetic figure and certain look of having been born tired seem to belie that lust for battle and work which is Arthur Meighen's unquestioned attribute. He will be an object of much interest and curiosity at this year's meetings and festivities.

NEW ZEALAND.

The genial and "massy" semblance of the Right Honourable William Ferguson Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, is now quite familiar in the Old Country. A most interesting career, and one quite peculiar to the British Empire, he had. Emigrating at the age of 14 in 1870, he settled near Auckland, and by dint of brains and character and hard work rapidly became a leader of the British community in that far-Southern Dominion.

How he brought his country into the Great War "to the last man and the last shilling" is a matter of glorious remembrance. In 1915 he formed one of those Coalition Governments which have been such a feature of our home and Empire politics in late years. Mr. Massey will be heartily greeted by countless admirers in this country.

AUSTRALIA.

"Mr. Hughes, Mr. John Bull," Mr. John Bull, Mr. Hughes would be quite a needless formality. The Right Honourable William Morris Hughes is almost as well known under Charles's Wain as under the Southern Cross. Nobody doubted which side Mr. Hughes backed when the war began. How he smote and slew the German dragon in his island continent is a record for all time.

And as for his speeches, his tributes to the Australian heroes of the war, they have passed into the literature of the war and into the school-books of his country. Here, too, as in Canada and New

Zeland, a Coalition Government was formed and still subsists.

SOUTH AFRICA.

It would be hard to say to whom the world and the British Empire owe a deeper obligation than to the Right Honourable Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. The world owes largely to General Smuts its one great hope, the League of Nations; and on the British Empire he has recently conferred an inestimable boon in the grouping into one great party of the British and moderate Dutch elements in South Africa.

General Smuts believes in the League of Nations, and he must, therefore, believe in the British Empire, which he has defined as "the only league of nations that has ever existed."

Scholar, soldier, statesman: can the Empire have a more attractive or romantic figure? He seems to have stepped down from some historic canvas of the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

Yet Smuts is truly a "man of the times," perhaps even a little ahead of his times in political thought and aspiration.

INDIA.

India will henceforth be represented at the Empire Cabinet Conference by Neville Chamberlain, and she has little difficulty in finding worthy delegates. To this Cabinet comes as representative of the gorgeous Indian princedoms his Highness the Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Cutch is a big peninsula about the size of Wales, in the north of the Bombay Presidency. It is quite a little world by itself with a strong national consciousness. The Maharao is always among his own folk, having been to England only once, at the first Victorian Jubilee.

He is brother-in-law of the Maharajah of Bikaner, who attended the War Cabinets and is now well known in this country. The Maharao will be heartily welcome.

For the rest of India come Mr. Srinivasa Sastry, Lieutenant and successor of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, influential among Indian moderates and a joint-shaper of the recent "Dyarchical" reforms. Mr. Sastry is a high type of Indian culture, and speaks and writes English as familiarly as his mother-tongue.

The Empire may thank God for the high character, wisdom, and ability of the men who are to decide its destinies at the coming Cabinet and the subsequent constitutional conference.

ACTION OVER STEEL BARS.

Short Delivery.

In an action in the U.S. Court for China at Shanghai on the 27th ult., Mr. H. D. Rodger, for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Gandy, Price & Co., made an application for a claim of \$30,000 from defendants the Trans-Pacific Corporation, under a letter of guarantee dated October 27, 1920. The application was based, said counsel, on an affidavit, a copy of which was served on defendants. It was signed for by Mr. O. B. Gainsborough (vice-President and Oriental manager of defendant's firm) as having been received by him. Defendants had declared that they did not wish to defend the action and desired to leave the issue to be decided by the Court.

Upon the name of the defendants having been called three times by the Court Marshal and their failing to answer, Mr. C. R. Tichenor, manager of the import and export department of plaintiff's firm, stated that there had been a deal in steel bars from the United States. When the transport arrived together with the invoices it was discovered that the Trans-Pacific Corporation had "shipped the short ton." It was impossible to dispose of the consignment unless defendants made up the weight. This they said they could not do.

The Judge—The steel was shipped to you?—Yes. We accepted the draft, but not the goods. We merely acted for other firms in a financial capacity. We opened the credit for another concern. In reply to another question by his Honour as to whom the bars now belonged, witness said they were in the hands of the Trans-Pacific Corporation. Plaintiff had never accepted any part of the shipment.

Mr. W. J. Gandy, partner of plaintiff's firm, said that the bank had made repeated demands for the settlement of the draft, and that plaintiffs would be obliged to pay them. Judgment was reserved.

DEATH OF EARL WHO OWNED A CAB BUSINESS.

Lord Shrewsbury and his Famous Hansoms.

A romantic career of the peerage has been brought to a close by the death of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, at the age of 60.

His chief claim to distinction was his invention of the famous S. T. hansom, the first cab with rubber tyres to be put on the streets of London. The smooth running and noiselessness of the new vehicles quickly gained for them a great popularity.

The inventor, of great wealth, the earl was able to dabble in business more or less as a hobby, and one of his enterprises was the provision of a large fleet of hansoms for the metropolis.

CORONETS ON CABS.

Far from being ashamed, as a peer, of this incursion into business, he displayed a coronet on his cab, and later introduced the hansom into Paris, Brussels and Milan.

In 1903 motoring, then in its infancy, attracted his attention and he devoted a great deal of energy and money to further the industry. He started a factory at Nottingham for the manufacture of French cars, and in the first year completed 50.

He was a great all-round sportsman, and after he had passed the age of 50 was a fine polo player and a keen shot. For many years he was a regular follower of the Cheshire hunts, and took an active part in boxing and fencing.

From his youth he was fond of coaching and for several seasons drove the Greyhound coach from Buxton to Alton Towers, his seat near Stoke-on-Trent.

He was the central figure, in the early 'eighties, of a society divorce sensation. Shortly after coming into the title at the age of 17, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Mundy, and paid visits to the latter's home at Shipley Hall, in Yorkshire.

SOCIETY ROMANCE.

There Lord Shrewsbury, then 20, met Mr. Mundy's young wife, and several months later she left her home, and ran away with the young earl. Her husband divorced her, and in 1882 she became Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

For several years the couple lived happily, but a disagreement sprang up, and they separated. This led to a lawsuit, the countess claiming the use of Alton Towers and £1,000 a year from her husband.

During the case, which she won, a number of curious incidents were related. When in July 1902 she and her daughter, Lady Viola, arrived at the Towers, they were refused admission by a housemaid, who said she had had orders to admit nobody. The door was banged to in the countess's face, but her daughter forced it open.

SCRAMBLE THROUGH A WINDOW.

To obtain even the most ordinary utensils, the two ladies had to break open locks and cupboards, and Lady Viola had to dig potatoes from the garden. On another occasion the daughter had to scramble through the window in order to admit her mother.

Afterwards Lady Shrewsbury lived at Alton Towers, and the Earl at his other seat Ingestre Hall, which is only 20 miles away.

Lord Shrewsbury, who derived most of his wealth from coal mines, was Lord High Steward of Ireland, and the premier earl of England and Ireland. He is succeeded by his grandson, Viscount Ingestre, who was born in 1914. The child's father, and the earl's only son, died in 1915.

MAIL-CARRYING FLIGHT.

An August Stunt.

Under the auspices of the Japanese Imperial Aviation Association, another mail-carrying flight will be made on August 20th. The planes will carry mail from Tokyo to Morioka, a distance of about 1,030 kilometres.

The aviators who take part in the flight will drop cards at Utsunomiya, Koriyama, Sendai and other towns en route as specified by the Association.

The winners of the competition will receive Yen 10,000, Yen 8,000, Yen 7,000 and Yen 5,000 respectively.

About six civilian aviators are expected to participate in the flight. All of them are in possession of the first or second class aviator licences.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Oswald Lyen A.L.C.M., L.L.C.M. (London) gives Violin tuition. Apply box 579 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A young man to undertake the duties of proof-reader.—Apply "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wanchai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee Hy San & Co., 202 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—At once from 15th July to 5th Oct. 6 Roomed Furnished House with Servants and large garden, Nathan Road Kowloon close Ferry. Apply Box No. 579 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Offices, on the second floor of St. George's Building, two or four rooms. Apply Box No. 578 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mati. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"Babar Lodge," No. 4 Peak Road, Peak, 3 rooms, lately renovated. Apply to Ribeiro, Son & Co. P. O. Box 501.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a General Merchant under the firm-name of R. H. KOTEWALL & CO. in Alexandra Buildings.

R. H. KOTEWALL
Hongkong, 6th July, 1921.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

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Excellent first class passenger accommodation.

For further particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.
The School closes on Friday 8th July, and will reopen on Monday 12th September next.

By order.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hongkong 5th July, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
GENOA, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO & STRAITS.
The Motorship

"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1921 at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1921 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1921.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The H. B. Waring Company.

Last evening the H. B. Waring Company presented the third piece of the return season, to Hongkong, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," a comedy-drama of the Georgian period, which was well received by an audience that should have been more numerous, for the play was an exceptionally beautiful one. The script was good, allowing scope for the display of dramatic talent for the whole cast and the acts each had a semi-climax of much force and realism. Wit and repartee of the time flowed freely and many lines were even brilliant, but all through it was good. The staging of the play was exceptional for Hongkong, while the dressing and the acting of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" were all that could be wished for. Throughout the performance there was the atmosphere of a London production, something unusual in a Hongkong theatre.

The play had a great charm with its setting in the days of brocades, poudre and dueling as a means to vindicate an insult. Although carrying a deal of good comedy there were several very tensa dramatic scenes. The visit of Lady Ursula, dressed as a young man of the time, to the home of Sir George Sylvester was striking enough, but, later, when at the club the two were about to fight a duel with pistols to right a misunderstanding, the tension was taut with expectancy.

Needless to say, the situations were handled splendidly and the artistic ability of the principals was evident. Miss Jeanette Sherwin played the part of Lady Ursula with great charm. Dressed as a man she was most prepossessing and convincing in her acting.

Sir George Sylvester, who had forsaken the friendship of women, but later only to fall a ready victim to Lady Ursula, was admirably portrayed by Mr. Charles Quatermaine. Dorothy Fenton, the friend of Lady Ursula, was in the hands of Miss Edith Smith, who invested the character with much girlish gaiety. The comedy was mostly in the lines of Mr. Christian Morrow (Rev. Blimbo) and Mr. Frederick Annerley (Mr. Dent). The contrast between the two parts was not overdone and the "comic relief" was all the better for that fact.

The other parts of the play were taken by Mr. Frank Vesper, Mr. C. W. Hulse; Mr. Peter Creasey; Mr. James Jolley; Mr. Walter Plinge; Mr. Hamilton Edwards; and Miss Alys Rees.

DON.

To-night will be staged Rudolf Pessier's play "Don." It is very rarely indeed that Hongkong has a popular London actor of the high reputation of Mr. Charles Quatermaine in its midst and more rarely still can local playgoers see a star actor in a character actually created in London by him. Apart then from the outstanding beauty of the play itself Mr. Quatermaine's self-created part—a monument of acting as it was recorded at the time—should prove a big draw. If Hongkong is to have companies of the excellence of the Waring Company, we must use every means in our power to encourage this class of work and playgoers have the matter in their own hands.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Smaller Concerns Hard Hit.

The very keen competition amongst the various garages in the Colony has reached a stage where one or two of the smaller concerns may have to go out of business altogether, said a local garage manager to-day. This position has been brought about by the cutting down of rates, initiated by the bigger concerns, which has resulted disastrously for the smaller competitors who are unable to make a remunerative return from the operation of the few cars which constitute their total fleet.

It is of interest to note in this connection—the plans of the Dragon Motor Car Company for the construction of a combined garage and godown, with a capacity for storing 200 cars on the piece of land in Wong-nai-cheung Road which they recently purchased at a Government auction for \$3,500. The structure will have two storeys, a separate entrance to the upper of which will be made from a higher level at one side of the building. When completed the company will be enabled to dispense with the use of the half dozen different godowns which are now being used to store the company's large fleet of cars.

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES

are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, offer you Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

THE NEIGHBOURING FIGHTING.

Plan to Attack Nanning.
Our Canton correspondent writes:

Lau Chan-wan the Kwangsi Commander who surrendered to the Cantonese force on the face of Wuchow has been appointed as re-organising commissioner in Wuchow by Gen. Chan King-ming.

Gen. Chan has ordered his advance forces to attempt the capture of Chumchow.

Latest information from Kow-chow states that owing Wong Tai-wai, the Commander-in-chief there, not being very popular with the other commanders, most of the Cantonese forces either retreated or fled before any fighting began, thus allowing the two districts Sui-kai and Hoi Hong in Lüchow to be captured by the Kwangsi troops. Wong has arrived in Canton.

The magistrate of Lo Ting Chow has also arrived and has reported that the enemy's force is only 50 li from the city. All the inhabitants have fled.

An official report from Wuchow states that a strong force of Kwangsi troops, who assumed the offensive, have been repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Chan King-ming is now planning to attack Nanning the capital.

Ma Yuk-hong, the Provincial Treasurer, after sending \$300,000 in Canton Province Bank notes to Wuchow, in compliance with Gen. Chan King-ming's order, called a meeting of all the important officials to find means of supplying a further \$500,000 for Wuchow. After two hours' negotiations \$400,000 was promised by the various Departments.

Sketch of Campaign.

We are in receipt from Canton of the following official sketch of the campaign:

In order to acquaint the general public of the strength of the Cantonese Army and their operation along the different fronts, the following facts will help to give the public a general idea of the campaign.

About 70,000 men have been sent out to the different fronts in defence of the province. The entire force is divided into three sections, namely the North River section under Gen. Hsu Sung-chi who is in command of about 20,000 men; the West River or Wuchow section under General Ngai Pong-nien, Yeh Cho and directly under the personal supervision of Gen. Chan King-ming, commander-in-chief; the Kao Lay section, under General Wang Tai-wei, Chen Chiung-kwang and Hu Han-ching.

In the Wuchow section, the strength of the Cantonese Army is about 50,000 men while that of the Kao Lay section is 40 battalions or nearly 20,000 strong. With the capture of Wuchow and other cities further up the West River, the forces there are meeting with no serious resistance for the Kwangsi troops are now being pursued and are forced to Hannchow which is midway on the River between Wuchow and Nan Ning, the capital of Kwangsi. The troops in the Kao Lay section however are opposed to the best division of the Kwangsi troops under command of Luk Yu-kweng, the son of the War Lord Luk Wing-ting. This Kwangsi division is striving to reach the coast where outside assistance from the Peking government can be obtained.

Another reason for the determined effort of the Kwangsi militiamen to gain the coast is the fact that they are being hemmed in on every side of the province and they have to seek some way to escape. The capture of Tsen-Hsi on the 28th June has cut off the Kwangsi troops retreat and rendered their position in the Kao Lay district precarious.

According to latest reports, the troops from Yunnan are entering Kwangsi by way of Po-wei while the other Yunnanese troops under Gen. Li Lieh-chun who are stationed in southern Hunan have already entered the province from the north and are threatening Kweilin, the old provincial seat of Kwangsi. Troops from Kwei-chow under Gen. Loo Tao, commander-in-chief of the troops in Kwei-chow province are also advancing on the march towards Liu-chow.

With outside assistance cut off and with the allied forces of the Cantonese Army within a short distance of his lair, Nan Ning, the Warlord Luk Wing-ting's fate seemed to be doomed.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Return Visit of the

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Last Four Nights

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
"DON."

THURSDAY July 7	"MERELY MARY ANN"
FRIDAY July 8	"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE"
SATURDAY July 9	"THE PURSE STRINGS"
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Dodge, 5 seaters,	\$1,600 and \$2,000.
Elgin, 5 seaters,	\$1,600 and \$1,700.
Overland, Model 90, 5 seater,	\$1,700.
Willys Knight, 5 seater,	\$2,000.
Willys Knight, 7 seater,	\$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater,	\$3,000.
Hudson, 7 seater,	\$4,000.
Chandler, 7 seater,	\$3,500.

All these cars are in excellent running order, most of them have been newly painted and overhauled. Suitable for private use or garage service.

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WAITING TIME	\$1.00 per Hour.
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ALL WORK UNDER EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

To-day's *Canton Times* states:—Ting-Yuen, an important district midway between Wuchow and Shumchow was captured by the Cantonese troops on July 3rd and the enemy troops are forced to retreat to Shumchow where they are now hastily preparing to check the advance of the Cantonese soldiers. So badly are his troops defeated at every turn, it is reported that Warlord Luk Wing-ting of Kwangsi is now preparing to come out of his Nan Ning lair and take command of his troops in person to meet the victorious Cantonese.

Although it is true that some of the Kwangsi troops crossed the border in the southwestern section of this province at the very beginning of the outbreak of hostilities, they have since been driven back far into their own province and the troops of Luk Yul-kwang, son of the Kwangsi

warlord have now been defeated near Lu Cheun in Kwangsi, about 200 li south of Ting-Yuen district which is now in Cantonese hands. In the northern section, some of the Kwangsi troops are still in Kwantung territory, but it is reliably reported that Yang-shan was retaken on July 3rd and the Cantonese troops there are now taking the offensive.

£10,000 FIRE AT ENGINE WORKS. By a fire at St. Margaret's Engine Works, near Edinburgh, owned by the North British Railway Company, £10,000 damage was done.

DUKE ENTERTAINS AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN.

A luncheon was given by the Duke of Portland at Welbeck

and the American dry goods merchants visiting England.

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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
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LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"LAOMEDON"	13th July	London, Antwerp & Hamburg
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYDAMAS"	10th July	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool
"YANGTSE"	16th July	Macau, Havre, Liverpool & G'ow
"AGAMEMNON"	25th July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPLUS"	5th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TYNDAREUS"	6th July	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"PROTESILAUS"	3rd Aug.	

24th Aug.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"DEUCALION"	5th July	via Suez
"MENTOR"	19th July	for London
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	for London

7th Sept. for Liverpool

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Clean, Delicious & Appetising.

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European Menus *a la carte* at

All Hours. Teas, Ice Cream,

Cold Drinks, Cakes etc.

Special Dining Room for dinner parties, accommodating 40 persons, with Drawing Room attached.

APPOINTMENT FOR LADY DOCTOR.

Dr. Eva Roberts has been temporarily appointed medical officer of health for Isleworth.

TOKIO-SHANGHAI AVIATION PRIZE.

The prize in the long distance race between Tokio and Shanghai proposed by the Japanese Imperial Aviation Association to be held in November next, will be Yen 50,000.

WEALTHY GLASGOW.

Glasgow Corporation has redeemed one and a half million sterling of Corporation stock (issued 30 years ago) at a premium of £5, despite the fact that the rate of interest paid was only 3 per cent.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

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Motors from 12 B.H.P. to

50 B.H.P. now in stock

also spare parts.

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K.632.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE".

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

Autograph "No." By Dickens.

Rich collections of autograph letters of famous persons will shortly come into the auction room in London.

Autographs of seven English Kings and Queens and of famous women such as Nell Gwyn, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Emma Lady Hamilton, Harriette Wilson, and a host of other celebrities of the past are to be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

NOVELIST'S "NEXT WORLD" THREAT.

Bulwer Lytton once wrote to an aged woman friend—

"I venture to think that if we had both met in our giddy days, it would not have been my fault if our correspondence had not assumed a tenderer complexion."

"But, as in the next world, we shall all arise in the bloom and spring of celestial youth and eternal sunshine; so when we meet there I warn you beforehand that I shall attempt an aerial flirtation."

BARTER OR UNCLE'S.

A letter written by George Alexander Stevens from No. 10, Lambeth Gaol in 1761, at which time he was confined for debt, throws an interesting light on literary vicissitudes of that time.

"Thomistocles had many Towns to furnish his Tales, and a whole City had the charges of his meals.

"In some respects I am like him, for I am fed by the labours of a Multitude. A Wig has kept me for two days; the Trimmings of a waistcoat as long; a ruffle shirt has paid my washerwoman; a pair of velvet breeches discharged my lodgings; my coat I swallow by degrees; the sleeves I breakfasted upon for three days; the body, skirts, &c., served me as long, and two pairs of men's pumps enabled me to smoke several pipes."

GARBICK WANTS BETTER LOVERS.

Garrick received this letter from Susannah Cibber, the actress, in 1745—

"You assure me also you want, sadly, to make Love to me, and I assure you very seriously I will never engage upon the same theatre with you without you make more Love to me than you did last year."

"I am ashamed that audience should see me break the least rule of Decency, even on the stage, for the wretched lovers I had last winter. I desire you always to be my Lover on the stage and my Friend off it."

HOW DICKENS SAID NO.

In the well-known collection of the late Mr. H. W. Bruton, of Bewick House, Gloucester, which is to be sold by Sotheby's, there are some rare Dickens books and MSS., including one of the finest known copies of the *Pickwick Papers*.

A characteristic letter from Dickens declines an invitation to a dinner. He writes—

"It is the week in every month on which I never go out to dinner, except on some tremendous provocation, such as a twin brother's coming home from China and having appointed to return next morning, which does not often happen."

"On the one side I perceive a clear head looking forward to the end of Chuzzle-wit; on the other, a blear-eyed (but amiable and prepossessing) youth, drinking soda-water, and incapable of any mental exertion greater than ordering it."

The Bruton collection also contains some unpublished drawings by Thomas Rowlandson, made on a tour to view the wreck of the Royal George.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ELECTRICITY IN CHINA.

There is no branch of engineering, says the *British Export Gazette*, which has taken a firmer hold upon China than electric lighting, even though for the time being temporary inactivity has supervened owing to exchange rates causing large advances in prices. In view of this a good many orders for plant and material which would have gone to England or America have been held up, and a considerable amount of native capital for the extension of old, and the initiation of new undertakings is in abeyance.

Many of these schemes are of a most promising character, and it may be taken for granted that sooner or later a large number of them will be in the market for machinery.

The time, we believe, is not far distant when every town of importance in China will have its own electric lighting system, so rapidly is the vogue spreading, and what that means in machinery and material consumption in a country of China's extent it is easier to imagine than describe.

THE INDUSTRIAL NETWORK.

Exports and Employment.

Lord Inskip has addressed the following communication to the Times—

"Is it not time that every class—nay, every individual—stopped to ask the question: Where are we going?"

I do not propose to ask who is right and who is wrong in the present industrial deadlock. It may well be that every element involved—the Government, the mineowners; the miners, and the body of organized labour which stands behind the last-named can satisfy itself that it has a certain amount of justification for its action. But, as Hegel remarked, "tragedy is born of the conflict of right with right, and not of right with wrong."

"I will concern myself here with only one of the results which flow from the paralysis of industry caused, or aggravated, by the coal deadlock—namely, the stoppage of our export trade. This cuts into our national life far more deeply than the people at large seem in the least to realize.

It was the old Protectionist fallacy that we could live, as boars are reported to live in winter, by sucking our own paws—that we could manufacture and sell our manufactures to those of our people who are engaged in other industries, taking in return such things as they themselves made or produced. Such a thing is possible in a half-developed country with a population in a backward state of civilization; it is not possible here.

Let me give some figures to illustrate my point. I take the value of our imports (less re-exports) in pounds sterling, and also of our exports, for the first quarter of 1913 and the first quarter of 1921 respectively.

In January-March, 1913, we imported, of food, drink, and tobacco, £52,020,000; of raw materials, £59,947,000; and of articles wholly or partly manufactured, £42,330,000. Reducing our imports for the same period of 1921 to the values of 1913, the figures are—Food, drink, and tobacco, £57,377,000; raw materials, £37,020,000; articles wholly or partly manufactured, £28,111,000. Our total imports fell by 25.7 per cent., and the greatest falling off occurs where it is most serious, in our imports of raw materials—38.2 per cent.

Now turn to exports. In the first quarter of 1913, we exported—Food, drink, and tobacco, £3,387,000; raw material (including coal), £15,544,000; articles manufactured or partly manufactured, £102,514,000. In the same period of 1921, reduced to 1913 values, we exported food, drink, and tobacco, £5,387,000; raw material (including coal), £26,394,000; articles wholly or partly manufactured, £56,608,000, the falling off in our total exports being no less than 46.5 per cent. But, if we take the two most important items—coal and articles wholly or partly manufactured—the figures come out even worse.

"Coal exports were down by 69.2 per cent., and wholly or partly manufactured articles by 44.8 per cent., the two taken together by 47 per cent. That is to say, we exported slightly more than half in value (and incidentally, considerably less than half in quantity) of the very things on which our industrial life depends."

Now let us see how this works out. We cannot employ our population unless we manufacture; we cannot manufacture unless we have raw material; we cannot pay for raw material unless we export—coal or manufactured goods. And if we cannot employ our ships—our freighters

especially—and make up by "service" some part of the "adverse balance" of trade caused by the normal excess of imports over exports which is necessitated by the fact that we do not produce enough food to feed the population.

There was another source from which that deficiency was partly made up—namely, the interest paid on British capital invested abroad. But that has largely vanished. Instead of our being, as we were before the war, almost entirely a credit nation, we now have a foreign debt of well over £1,000,000,000. The interest on that sum can only be paid directly or indirectly by exports—either of coal or of manufactured goods or by services.

If we are to survive the shock of a victorious war we must raise coal and sell it to foreign nations, make goods and sell them in the same manner. But we cannot sell when there are no buyers, and there will be no buyers until our prices are reduced to a level at which our customers in other countries can afford to buy. In other words, we must increase and cheapen production. For a time at least we must export more than we import in order to pay off our foreign debt. If we set to work quickly, all classes in co-operation, we may still get the lion's share in supplying those things which the world requires to set it on its legs again after the war. But if we let the months pass in sulking and wrangling others will be there before us. Germany, chastened but not killed, is setting to work and she has a one-third advantage over us by

Watson's

FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.
Particularly suitable for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing parties.

Pints \$1.25 per dozen
Splits 80 cts. per dozen

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 430.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

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Singapore Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1921.

"PEACE IN THE AIR."

After the years of strife, political and often physical, that have marked the Irish problem, the average observer will not be prone to jump to the conclusion that the proceedings at Dublin herald the consummation of tranquillity. There is an absence of definite statement that bids us wait for further intelligence before adopting so rooseate a surmise. What the proceedings do introduce is a far more hopeful possibility of a settlement than has been visible for many a long day amid the atmosphere of misunderstanding, irreconcilable antagonism, and blind violence. In 1917 a Convention of prominent Irishmen was instituted, and for a time a considerable degree of expectancy attached to their discussions, which, however, ultimately proved futile. Possibly the Convention was dissolved prematurely, but, with Sinn Fein abstaining, it is difficult to see how a permanent solution of the Irish problem could have been attained. Six months ago hope rose again when Father O'Flanagan approached the Premier. This time the uncertain status of the Irish spokesman and opposition within the Sinn Fein ranks dashed any prospect of an understanding. Just recently conversations took place between Mr. De Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to which the present discussions are, presumably, the sequel.

Negotiations are now being undertaken on the part of Sinn Fein by Mr. De Valera and Mr. Griffith, respectively President and Vice-President of that organisation, which gives the discussions a representative character that previous negotiations have lacked. It may be noted also as a happy augury that Mr. Griffith and other Sinn Feiners have been released from Mountjoy Prison, and that, according to report, Sinn Fein is releasing kidnapped prisoners. A further episode that has an encouraging side is the journey to Dublin of General Smuts, whose successful efforts in promoting harmony between Briton and Boer testify to his qualities as mediator. Nor should reference be omitted to that brief but perhaps most significant passage of all, in the cables which apprises us that "while the conference sat, a multitude, with bared heads, prayed for peace outside the Mansion House."

Will this prayer be granted? At the moment the issue rests on the knees of the gods. This much we are told, that as a result of the conference (attended on the one side by the Sinn Fein leaders and on the other by prominent Southern Unionists and Sir James Craig), it was announced that "certain agreements had been reached." Lord Oranmore, one of the Irish Representative Peers and a member of the conference, declared that never at any time during the present struggle had such a widespread feeling in favour of a speedy settlement manifested itself. The Lord Mayor of Dublin went farther than this when he announced that "peace is in the air," and that he had the greatest hopes of the momentous conference just held. For the rest we must await its resumption on the 8th inst. It may even yet be that the irreconcilables of the "Irish Republic" will wreck the negotiations. When progress has reached thus far, however, there are tangible grounds for hoping that at long last the dictates of reason will be allowed fair scope, as they imperatively need to be, alike by Sinn Fein and by Unionists.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Canton Struggle.

At the time of writing it rather looks as though the Cantonese troops are having the worst of matters in their fight against Kwangsi. Our Canton correspondent yesterday gave us a fairly good resume of the fighting that is taking place and on Monday we were enabled to publish news from Pakhoi which showed that in that region the Kwangsi people are having matters much their own way. Yesterday's *Canton Times*, the newspaper which is the official mouthpiece of the Canton Government, had never a word to say about the fighting and it is hardly a case of "no news being good news." If there had been victories to report they would have been reported. Telegraphic news was received in the Colony yesterday stating that General Luk Wing-ting, the Kwangsi commander, has told Peking that he has plenty of munitions for the time being, the only thing needed being a little more money. In view of Peking's obvious desire to see President Sun Yat-sen out of the chair he has asumed it may be taken for granted that the monetary assistance asked for will be forthcoming in due time. Meanwhile, the loss of men continues on both sides and it has been plainly indicated that the present fighting is by no means in the nature of the usual Chinese skirmish. There is fighting in earnest, especially when it is said that over 1,000 wounded Cantonese soldiers were brought into Canton a few days ago. The Kwantung forces have also suffered from rather serious desertions. For one to hazard just how the position stands is, in view of the rather conflicting reports coming to hand, a difficult matter, but it is certain that Canton is not going to have the easy "walk-over" it seemed to expect. If the reports of other provinces helping Kwangsi are to be trusted then it is difficult to see how our friends in Kwangtung can, with a depleted treasury, hope to withstand such a combined onslaught. Both sides claim the friendship of neighbouring provinces and so there again one is in a little doubt just what to expect. That Canton is a little perturbed over the happenings is proved by the fact that the President has urged his General to change his scheme of strategy. Meanwhile there are the usual reports of busy bandits.

The Bank Failure.

Regarding the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine there is quite a ray of hope held out to the many local investors by the statement made to a party of newspaper men by the Singapore Manager of the Bank's branch, communicated to us yesterday by our Singapore correspondent, and also by the Reuter cable telling how M. Painlevé is seeking an extension of the wartime moratorium law in order that the Bank may be carried on under a specially appointed administrator. No news has been received by Far Eastern branch Managers as to what will be done, but there is just the possibility that the Bank will be continued. Definite news to such an effect would come as a veritable godsend to the many small depositors. The Chinese Legation at Paris has been at some pains to explain its attitude, but seeing that one-third of the capital is subscribed by the Chinese Government the position of our Chinese friends is not quite so disinterested as they would make it appear. We have received a letter from a correspondent who is anxious to point out that last January a printed notice was very conspicuously posted in the local offices of the Bank stating that the credit of France was one and the same thing as the credit of French financial institutions and was not to be separated from them. This was designed to restore confidence in the institution and he very pertinently asks why it is that the French Government has suddenly withdrawn its support from the Banque Industrielle and allowed it to close its doors. "Is it," he asks, "because France intends to break the assurance given only a few months ago, or because she has lost all her credit?" There are lots of other people in the Colony asking a similar question and are wondering why it is that a Bank which was so heartily financing French industrial interests in the Far East was allowed to go to the wall for the want of generous and prompt assistance on the part of other Parisian banking institutions. We have been told that if a little different policy had been followed in Paris the Bank could

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE BUT THREE GENERAL EVENTS WHICH HAPPEN TO MANKIND: BIRTH, LIFE, AND DEATH. OF THEIR BIRTH THEY ARE INSENSEBLE, THEY SUFFER WHEN THEY DIE, AND NEGLECT TO LIVE.—*La Brèche*.

Yesterday's health return shows that there was one non-fatal case of spotted fever and one non-fatal case of diphtheria.

Motor-car No. 264, knocked down a Chinese yesterday in Queen's Road East the man had to be removed to the hospital.

A Chinese was fined \$1,500 with the alternative of six months' gaol this morning for being found in possession of twenty taels of opium.

Yesterday a coolie, while engaged in loading and unloading a truck in the central market, fell down the steps and sustained severe injuries.

The Criminal Sessions commence on July 18th and as the list is so far a small one it is thought that they will be concluded the same day. The Appeal Court has been fixed to sit on the 19th inst. the judges being His Honour Mr. H.H.J. Gompertz, the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Skinner-Turner, Judge of H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, and His Honour Mr. J.R. Wood, Puaine Judge. There is only one case to come before the Appeal Court, this being a appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz in an action Young-Kong-yung, trading as Wat Tsze v The Young Shing Insurance Co., Ltd. on July 29th, 1920, in which judgment was given for defendant.

ARCHITECTS' PROTEST.

A New Ordinance Criticised.

The forthcoming meeting at the Legislative Council will, it is thought, be marked by considerable discussion on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, the second reading of which was postponed at the last meeting in consequence of representations by the architectural body of the Colony. One of the main features of the new bill is to provide for the resumption of the existing scavenging lanes by the Government as crown land, and to further enforce the rule that one third of a building site should be set aside for ventilation space, in addition to the scavenging lanes. The proposed measure has raised considerable opposition from builders and landlords, and a committee, which has been appointed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to investigate the merits of the Bill, will, in the course of a few days submit to that Chamber its recommendations.

We learn that these will be to the effect that the Government should pay compensation to the landlords for the value of the land involved in the resumption of the scavenger lanes. The object of the Bill is to ensure the gradual widening up of the backlanes and reduce in some measure the dangers that arise from overcrowding.

Regarding the rents question, it is learned that the Committee appointed by the Chinese Chamber will recommend the Government to alter the date on which the "standardisation" of rents becomes effective from December 31st, 1920 to June 30th, 1921.

THAT DROWSY FEELING AFTER MEALS

so common at this time of year

is due to sluggish liver. Just take a couple of Pinkettes, the dainty little liver regulators, to-night, and see how much brighter and better you'll feel to-morrow.

Pinkettes are laxative perfection. They dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, coated tongue, foul breath; act as gently as nature.

Mr. Smith said the opium was found in a spare coal bunker, which was empty.

On top of this bunker there was a small board. The coal bunker came within the purview of the engineer. That

would not be open to the public.

Revenue Inspector Watt said

it was a spare bunker. The

opium was found by a Chinese

revenue officer.

LATEST SINGAPORE NEWS.

The Rubber Situation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, July 6.

The Straits Association has again decided not to call a public meeting on the rubber situation and has endorsed the Restriction Committee's new appeal to the Government.

Defence Force.

The Defence Force question was discussed in camera by the Legislative Council.

Government Allowances.

Mr. Nutts, in the Legislative Council, made a motion for the progressive reduction of allowances to Government servants ending with the final abolition of same at the end of the year.

Currency Matters.

The Legislative Council voted \$498,765 out of the revenues of the Colony to make up the difference in the currency commissioner's accounts between the market value of securities and their purchase price.

The Colonial Treasurer mentioned that this was only the second occasion that such a vote had been necessary during the 22 years that Government paper currency had been running: first in 1905 when \$147,000 were voted, but

refunded in 1919.

HEAVY FINES.

Steamers Carrying Opium.

The Kwong Ming Steamship Company, the owners of the s.s. Taiming, were prosecuted this morning in Mr. Orme's Court for allowing the vessel to be used for the transportation of illicit opium.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, while Mr. G. Hall Bruton defended.

Mr. Bruton said there was no alternative for him, under the section of the Ordinance, but to plead guilty. His Worship had seen the place where the opium was found. Apparently the room where the opium was found was open to the passengers and crew, in fact to anybody on board the ship.

Although the owners could prove that they took every precaution to prevent the ship being used for the importation of opium it was impossible to prove that none of the crew participated. Unfortunately, two of the crew left and three had been discharged. Unless all the crew could be called he could not tell whether all the crew were implicated. The officers might be innocent. Under the Ordinance the owners of the ship were responsible.

The place where the opium was found was under the care of the engineers. Mr. Bruton asked his Worship to take into consideration that the ship had been

trading ten years and this was the first charge of its kind against the Company.

Mr. Smith said that seven parcels of raw opium weighing 222 taels and 23 one-tail tins were found, the value of which was \$700.

The Magistrate fined the owners \$1,000.

The owners of the s.s. Leung Kwong (the Kwangtung Steamship Company) were also charged with a similar offence.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the owners, said that one or two of the Chinese crew had disappeared, so he could not prove that none of the crew were implicated. He had no alternative but to plead guilty technically.

The owners had taken every reasonable precaution to prevent smuggling. The master and the engineers were in Court to prove that every reasonable precaution was taken. If it was a matter of law he would plead guilty, and asked the Magistrate to impose a nominal penalty.

Mr. Smith said the opium was found in a spare coal bunker, which was empty.

On top of this bunker there was a small board. The coal bunker came within the purview of the engineer. That

would not be open to the public.

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opium was found by a Chinese

revenue officer.

BIG DIAMOND.

On View at Sincere.

Described as the largest specimen of its kind that has ever come out East, the big diamond stone brought out by Mr. A. Onderwyser, representative of a well-known firm of diamond merchants with branches at Antwerp, Amsterdam and New York, is now the object of considerable attention at the Sincere Stores where it is displayed.

Of the size of a small egg, and weighing 102.60 carats, it has a yellowish hue, and its brilliant colouring and lustre is well spoken of by Mr. Onderwyser, who in relating how the diamond came into the possession of his firm, said that it was made over to his company on the Amsterdam bourse by a debtor who preferred this as the best means of ridding himself of his indebtedness. The comparatively cheap amount at which the diamond was secured has enabled the company to place it for disposal at a sum of \$60,000.

Mr. Onderwyser is confident of being able to dispose of the stone in China. He has been doing a profitable business in Hongkong with the wholesale jewellery merchants, and proposes to open a branch of the firm of Henri Mandelbaum and Company in this port for the China trade.

TYphoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Magistrate remarked that where one or two members of the crew had left the ship it would be difficult for him to express an opinion. As it was, it was only a part-heard case. It was therefore beyond his power to express an opinion.

RACING EARL'S RECOVERY.

Earl of St. Germans is making good progress towards recovery from his serious accident in local races.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

A certain Mr. Robert Burns once said, "Oh! would some power give to us, to see ourselves as others see us."

At times it is very illuminating to see ourselves through another's eyes albeit it might make us feel annoyed at times. I see Dr. Koch has again been put out wi' Hongkong traducer, Mrs. Neville Rolfe. You woman seems to have had an unhappy time in our midst. Maybe she got an over-ripe oyster cocktail somewhere, which made her feel uncomfortable. Even a plain headache at times can discolour our impressions tremendously. But women folks are no' alone in this regard.

I'm just as mad as Dr. Koch, though wi' me, it's a matter of patriotism and no professional pride that has been rumpel. The other day I got sent me a copy of the *Saturday Evening Post*. Now I like that paper for nothing else but to look through the advertisements. Ay, and I'm young enough yet, thank goodness, to plead a fondness for reading the pictures. Founded nearly 200 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia, it maybe has backslidden from the original nature of its reading matter but by the Hokey Fly what it lacks in quality it certainly makes up for in weight and colour.

What I was intended to see didn't need much wailing for. That particular number devoted some eighteen columns or more to what is supposed to be an accurate description in relation to the drink question. Naturally I looked to see how it tallied wi' my own experience. (No, no, I don't mean what you're thinking).

The writer, a Mr. K. L. Roberts, after quoting statistics of drunkenness in Glasgow goes on to say:—"It should be understood that the number of persons convicted for offences involving drunkenness has no bearing at all on the number who are drunk." H'm, no' I would say no' and the same might well be applied even in the States where by the way as a result of the dry laws, they're starting to hire out the major portions of their prisons as hospitals for the care and cure of dope fiends and the like. But listen to this bit, ye silly crazy offspring of a befuddled whisky-sodden race:

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GOOD CARS
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SALE STARTS 1st July.

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Don't Fail to Take Advantage

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!

Will be the Slogan
in all Departments

FIRST COME,
FIRST SELECTION.

SALE FOR CASH ONLY.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

New Chinese Line to South America.

Announcement of a new passenger and cargo service to South American West Coast ports was made yesterday by Mr. O. Young, representing large Chinese interests in South America and China. The first sailing will be the Chinese steamer Hwah Ping from Hongkong on July 25.

Interviewed by a representative of the Telegraph, Mr. Young said that his company is a co-operative one in so far as that most of its stockholders are Chinese business men in Chile, Peru, Panama, Mexico, Honolulu, Shanghai and Hongkong. Most of the passengers and the cargo carried will be connected with the line's interests, which will assure, he said,

sufficient business being done to warrant regular sailings. The Company, known as the Chung-qua Navigation Company, Ltd., is registered at Lima, Peru, with a nominal capital of 4,000,000 Pesos according to Mr. Young. It is the intention of the Company to beginning its service, to send the Hwah Ping, a steamer chartered from the Chinese Government, out on one or two voyages, at the end of which time it is hoped that vessels suitable for the trade will have been purchased, or chartered.

A good passenger and freight service to the South American republics, via Honolulu and Panama, will be maintained and no arrangements are being made to cater for coolie traffic particularly, he said. So far the freight and passenger bookings for the pioneer voyage are satisfactory to the Company. About 1,000 tons of

general Chinese merchandise is going out and in all classes 150 passengers will travel. Return cargoes for vessels will be saltpetre mostly, for which there is a constant demand in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hwah Ping, will call at Honolulu, Panama, Callao (Peru), Iquique and Valparaiso (Chile) on her first voyage in the run. The Chungqua Navigation Company Ltd., has opened an office at 18, Connaught Road, West, for the transaction of general business.

U.S.A. Business Men to

Tour Far East.

A tour of the Far East with the object of promoting a closer commercial and social relationship has been planned by a delegation of San Francisco business men along the same lines as that which was undertaken recently by business men of Seattle, who came to Japan and China on the Shipping Board steamer Wenatchee, it was learned this morning.

According to information of the plans of the delegation, the party which will number about 200 persons including the wives and families of the commercial men, will leave San Francisco about September 3, probably in one of the new Shipping Board steamers making its initial trip to the East. The entire first-cabin accommodation of such a steamer has been booked for the purpose, it is understood, although none of the local agents for American passenger lines running out of San Francisco could advise a representative of the Telegraph as to what vessel would bring the "commercial missionaries" across the Pacific.

The ports of call listed for visiting are:—Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, while it is probable that the following places will be included also:—Sourabaya, Singapore, Saigon, and Haiphong. Tientsin, Peking, Island of Luzon, Batavia and Java, also are mentioned as likely to be touched at by the delegates and their families. The tour will take 90 days to complete.

Australian Steamer

Withdrawn.

Co-incident with the announcement made by the newly organised Chungqua Navigation Co., Ltd., yesterday afternoon, that the steamer Hwah Ping will be the pioneer vessel in its service to the West Coast of South America, it became known in shipping circles in Hongkong that the China-Australian Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., will withdraw the Hwah Ping from the Australian trade.

It was stated that the business being done at present between China and Australia is insufficient to make it profitable to keep a vessel of the size the Hwah Ping in the service. The charter of the ship from the Chinese Government had expired and considering the poor condition of the trade—both passenger and cargo—it was decided not to charter the steamer for a further period. Later, perhaps, another vessel will be placed in the run in conjunction with the Victoria, a much smaller ship, than the Hwah Ping.

The Hwah Ping will arrive at Hongkong on July 20 from Australian ports. She was formerly the Austrian Lloyd steamer Bohemia and was seized by the Chinese Government on the declaration of war. Her gross tonnage is 4,234.

Golden State For U.S.A.

The Pacific Mail steamer Golden State will sail at 5 o'clock this afternoon for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu. Prominent among the large number of passengers are:—Mr. H. H. Deering, of the International Banking Corporation at Hongkong, who is returning to San Francisco to leave accompanied by Mrs. Deering; Mr. D. M. Biggar, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation at Hongkong and Mrs. Biggar, who are proceeding to Shanghai for a few months; Mrs. F. M. Y. Boeliba, of Hongkong, who is destined for Shanghai; and Mrs. H. K. Chow, wife of the Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco. A party of American missionaries, also on board, are going back to their own country on leave. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Creighton and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Rowland, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton, and Rev. C. O. Funk and his family, also of Canton, comprise the party.

Empress of Japan.

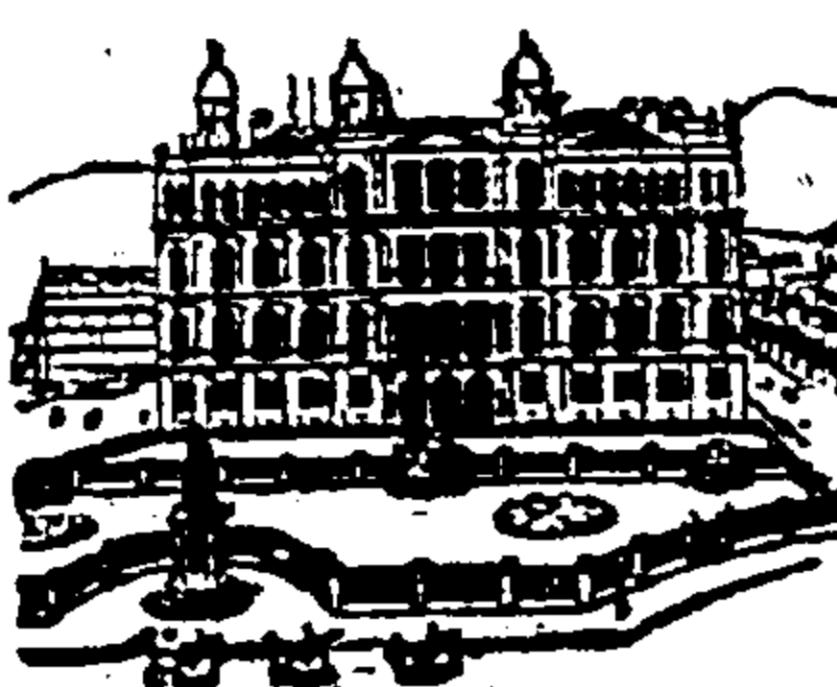
The C.P.O.S. Ltd., announced this morning that the Empress of Japan is expected to reach Hongkong at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, from Vancouver and wayports. The vessel will be moored to Buoy A 4, instead of at Kowloon Wharf as usual, the reason for this change being that the ship will go into drydock for cleaning shortly after arrival.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
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"DAISY"	\$.45 per lb.
"DAIRYMAID"	.35 per lb.
"PASTRY"	.15 per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE CO. LTD.



"Once a user of our Paints, always a user of our Paints," is the rule rather than the exception. Our knowledge and experience of the local conditions enable us to offer the very best Ready Mixed Paints for all general purposes.

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ENGLISH MADE Packed in 7-lb. tins with handle, and 1-cwt. Drums.

Stocked in Hongkong.

French Grey	Signal Red	Light Blue	Dark Royal Blue	Satinine Color
Linen Green	Dark Green	Carmine Red	Pale Purple Brown	Turkey White
Black	Black	Light Azure Blue	Light Stone Blue	Leaf Color

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THESE ARE TRAVELLER'S SAMPLES.

\$5.00, \$3.25 each.

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JUST RECEIVED

LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHT, ALL WOOL

GOLF HOSE

IN ALL THE SMARTEST COLOURINGS.

IN LOVAT, FAWN, LIGHT-GREY, BROWN,

ETC., ETC.

\$3.50 to \$12.50.

FANCY TURNOVER TOPS, SILK DESIGN,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.

GINS.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry
Jas. Coult & Co., Old Tom and Dry

Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry

Booth's No. 1 Old Tom

Plymouth (Coates & Co.)

Bols Dry Gin (London Style)

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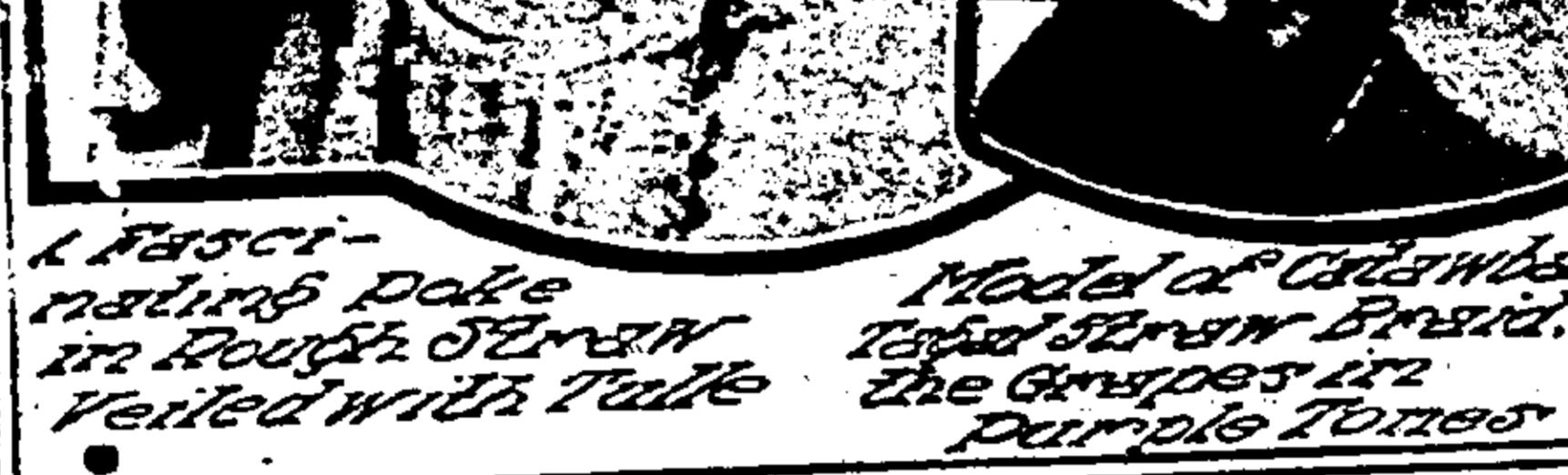
Hats That Match



This Lovely Gray Hat Trimmed with Feathers has a Mushroom Brim



Summer Hat with Velvet Crown Striped with Silver



A Fanciful Straw Hat with a Large Band of Tulle and a Purple Ribbon.



The Crown of This Hat is Clothed Over with Black Tulle



All-Black Hat with the New Clipped Ostrich Trimming

MILLINERY MODES.

It is curious that as summer approaches, with its height of colour in gardens, the flowers on hats begin to disappear and the mid-season hats are much quieter in tone than the early models. Shapes, however, are even more dashing and daring and what the new hats lost in gaiety of hue they make up in emphatic style. Brims have an eccentric slope or upward roll and trimmings slant or droop in unexpected ways. The downward trend in trimming is marked. There are feathered hats that trail to the shoulder; or if not feathers, then bunches of grapes or streamers of one sort or another. Two of the hats pictured are examples of this. One is

a quaint little turban with a big grape cluster weighting down the right side of the brim and the other is a roll-brim shape with trailing feathers. The turban is made of straw and is exceedingly supple and light on the head and the grape cluster is in rich shades of purple. The little hat is very smart with a frock of black Canton crepe embroidered with small and large beads of amethyst tone. The other hat has a wreath and trailing feather of new clipped ostrich that is airy as breath, and that gives the small black hat an effect of airy lightness.

More and more black and white models are appearing every week and these black and white hats promise to be the hat craze of mid-summer. White trimmed with black is smarter than the other way around but the combination of white with black offers wide variety of opportunity for millinery designers. There are dress hats of white tulle veiled with black chantilly, and of black chantilly used in alternation with pleated ruffles of white tulle. There are black net turbans with dashing white feathers and there are wide-brimmed white straw shapes with smart bows of black velvet ribbon. A good example of the black and white hat is pictured. The brim is of white straw and has a most graceful roll all around. The tam crown is of black velvet on which narrow rows of white straw have been sewed, starting from the center of the top. The velvet and straw crown is dragged over toward one side and held under a flat ornament of white straw centered by a black bead. A Spanish type of hat is made of black chantilly lace and jet; the whole crown covered with brilliant jet paillettes. A veil of the lace drops just over the wide brim and is edged with tiny cut jet beads. Two large ornaments of jet hang from the brim, weighting it down—one might say at the southeast and northwest, that is, not quite directly front and back at either side. Another Spanish

Directoire styles are strongly emphasized in millinery of the moment. A typical pique of the season is pictured, with low crown and brim narrow and flat against the hair at the back, but with a decided flare and widening toward the front. This hat is of white rough straw veiled with orange tulle and a cluster of black berries is tucked against the brim. The streamers are of black ribbon.

Though gray hats dominate spring millinery the only really charming ones—models that will be remembered for their prettiness after the season is past and gone—are the feathered gray hats. Nothing is lovelier in millinery than a gray feather hat; there is something about gray feathers that is alluring.

Though gray hats dominate spring millinery the only really charming ones—models that will be remembered for their prettiness after the season is past and gone—are the feathered gray hats. Nothing is lovelier in millinery than a gray feather hat; there is something about gray feathers that is alluring.

of white shadow lace with narrow ribbon band and streamers of blue velvet ribbon; simple as it can be but on so charming! Eyelet embroidery has come back into fashion again and some of the fabric hats are of white eyelet embroidery and one model has even been noted with the tailored black velvet ribbon bow, which some of you will remember trimmed eyelet embroidery chapeaux a dozen years ago. For debutantes and bridesmaids are adorable hats of organdie and dotted swiss with low crowns, wide mushroom brims and a big bow of the material set across the front.

THE COMPLEXION.

Have you a yellow or muddy skin or dark rings beneath your eyes? If so, you have let your liver fall into lazy ways. A good way to get into proper working order again is to hold the hands four or five inches from the body below the right but, slap the body vigorously with the hands. One hand should succeed the other as rapidly as the beat of a drum. Practise this for five minutes night and morning.

Another excellent exercise is taken with the feet about eighteen inches apart and the arms extended. Keep the arms stiff, bend the right knee and the waist, and then, with a swinging movement, come as close as possible to touching the floor at the right side with the finger tips of the right hand. Now swing to the left bending left knee and try to touch the floor with the left finger-tips. Keep the other knee stiff.

You will not be likely to succeed in this floor touching for some time, but each day the floor will seem nearer, and in the disagreeable things to bear that who will.

meanime the effort will be stirring your liver to action and bringing back the glow of health to your eyes and cheeks.

You can help preserve that curving line of upper lid and keep the skin from sagging puffy down over it, by daily massage of the eyes. Draw a finger lightly but firmly from the nose outward over the eyeball whenever you think of it—or twenty times night and morning; and feed the tissues of the eyelids occasionally with a good massage cream. Vaseline regularly applied to the lashes will make them grow thicker and darker.

And when you powder your face don't forget to apply a little of powder to your eyelids. Look down while you do. Many women put on face powder, looking up—at the mirror—and quite forget the eyelids which have a startling difference of tint when dropped, later, in conversation. To rest the eyes while reading or doing fine work, the lids should be closed frequently or the gaze fixed on an object in the distance. Veils with large patterns or dots over the eyes should not be worn, as this strains the eyes.

After a dusty day, it is advisable to bathe the eyes in a solution of water and boracic acid.

DOMESTIC HARMONY.

The first axiom in managing a husband is Feed him. The second is, Wait until he is fed, and has smoked his first cigar.

Don't meet a tired, hungry, nerve-wracked man at the front door of an evening with a budget of bad news about the coolies or the amah. The poor fellow has already had about all of the job there are plenty of others who will.



Summer Hat with Velvet Crown Striped with Silver

just exactly the right contrast. Never wear a coloured hat with a coloured frock, unless they are both of an identical shade, for even if you flatter yourself you have chosen two colours that "go" admirably together, you will find that unless your shoes, gloves, stockings, and handbag all match either hat or frock perfectly, there is a patchy effect. But if you have, for example, a midnight-blue crepe de Chine frock, of the stuff left over, you can use it on a hat in many ways to complete the effect. A plain black straw shape might be underlined with blue, and a twist of blue crepe de Chine and silver ribbon might encircle the crown. Or a black satin shape might have strange blue flowers cut out and oversewn on. Clusters of coloured fruit; with the shade of the dress predominating, also make a good effect.

There have been several attempts to popularise coloured handkerchiefs, and the latest venture seems fairly successful. Coloured handkerchiefs that match the dress scheme are very high in favour with both men and women. Sometimes the colour note is expressed by a bold border round a white linen handkerchief, while coloured linen handkerchiefs finely embroidered in white are also much used. For afternoon and evening use with women, crepe de chine and nylon coloured handkerchiefs are very popular.

One of the prettiest of all the pretty features that fashion has revived this year is the sash. On pale voiles and white muslins and organdies, the silken sash in flower-like hues—rose, lavender, or corn-flower, maize and poppy-red—makes a pleasing note of colour.

Both the fish-tail and sash end trains are fashionable.

Bright red circlet satin studded with jet makes a smart girdle for an all-black frock.

Embroidery is not confined to dress trimming only, for many of the new coats and cloaks are adorned with embroidery.

With the new grey materials watercress green embroidery is lovely.

Smart women have realized at last what their French sisters knew years ago, that a hat, to be really smart, must be in perfect keeping with its frock, or else

A TRANSPARENT HAT.



This is another of those transparent hats. This horse-hair cheapeau has an ostrich plume on either side of the back and is faced with mink.

NOTICE.

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Hongkong.

MAN'S FIRST NEED.

Dr. Jacks Replies to Dean Inge.

Christianity, declared Dr. L. P. Jacks, the editor of the *Hibbert Journal* delivering the Essex Hall Lecture, was the most engrossing, the most joyous, the least repressive, and the least forbidding of all the religions of mankind.

Dr. Jacks, who took as his subject "The Lost Radiance of the Christian Religion," said there was no other religion that threw off the burden of life, escaped from sad and pensive moods and welcomed to its bosom with so warm an embrace those things of beauty which were joys for ever.

It had some arduous phases, but at the end of it all was the resurrection and not a burial—a festival and not a funeral, an ascent into the heights and not a lingering in the depths. The Christian religion was not more poignantly revealed than in the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

In discussing the religious needs of young people they were tempted, he said, to regard Christianity as though it was a religion of old people, which had to be adapted to the mind of the young. It would be nearer the truth if they regarded Christianity as originally a religion of young people which had lost a good deal of its savor by being adapted to the needs and minds of the old.

TRUE AND FALSE.

The chief difference between the original as they found it in the New Testament, and the form with which they were familiar in their own time, was that the modern version had lost the note of encouragement and acquired that note of repression which had no place in the "good news" of Christ.

There had been many corruptions of Christianity, but, he stated, the most serious of all was not to be found in any loss of the doctrines that had gone wrong; but rather in a loss of brightness and radiant energy and in the tendency to revert to much colder conceptions of God, of man, and of the world than those which were congenial to the mind of Christ.

"The Dean of St. Paul's," said Dr. Jacks, "has recently stated

that the problem of human government still remains unsolved, for in and by itself it is insoluble.

"It becomes soluble only when placed in strict subordination to other questions that are far more vital than itself.

"Treat man after the mind of Christ, as a being whose first need is for light, and whose second need is for government, and you will find that as his need for light is progressively satisfied his need for government will progressively diminish.

"That is the only solution of the problem of Government."

MAN'S FIRST NEED.

There were many hopeful signs, declared Dr. Jacks, and the chief of all was the growing recognition that man's first need was not for government, but for light. If the Christian Church were to ally itself with this movement the lost radiance of the Christian religion would return and the Church would become the foremost teacher of mankind.

If not the spiritual revival would take place all the same, but it would take place in the schools and not the churches. In the next generation there would grow up, a vast unorganized ministry of religion who would find their mission at the teachers' desk.

'PILLAR BOX' TELEPHONES IN STREETS.

A scheme for "pillar-box" telephone call offices in the streets, with the charge of a guinea a year for the key and the ordinary fee of 3d. a call, was suggested at the inquiry by the Select Committee of the House of Commons into telephone charges. It was pointed out that such a system would be impracticable because of the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of key holders to pay expenses. Call boxes, however, were already erected at busy centres in the public streets, which the public could use without a key or any cost but the call fee of 3d. An extension of this system was desirable. As showing the inter-relationship of the telegraphic and telephonic services it was mentioned that no fewer than 12 million telegrams were sent partly over the telephone in the course of a year.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Nishio M.	K. Kimura & Co.	Canton	C. 34
Yochigo N.	P.A. Lapique & Co.	Port Parceral	Kowloon Bay
Kwang Lee	C. M. S. N. Co.	Canton	C. 43
Pao Lee	K. C. Wan	Coy's Wharf	

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Tainsema	Yan Fai	Hollow	10th July
Helens	B. & S.	Yokohama via Shanghai	"
Dewson	P.M. S. N. Co.	New York via Manila	"
Golden State	B. & S.	San Francisco via Shanghai	"
Tyndares	J. M. & Co.	Vancouver via Kuchinotou	"
Kwong Sang	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai	"
Nishio M.	J. M. & Co.	Foochow	"
Hang Sang	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai via Swallow	"
Chip Shing	J. M. & Co.	Tientsin & Wei Hui Wei	10th July

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Tyndares	B & S.	Vancouver	6th July
Tungshing	J. M. C.	Singapore	6th
Chiphing	J. M. C.	Tientsin	6th
Hang Sang	J. M. C.	Shanghai	6th
Lian	B & S.	Iloilo	6th
Soochow	B & S.	Shanghai	6th
Taketoji M.	N. S. C.	Kobe	6th
G. Apur	B & S.	Singapore	6th
Changshau	N. S. C.	London	6th
Kaga M.	J. C. J.	Java	6th
Hakko	D. L. C.	Foochow	6th
Lentz	J. M. C.	Manila	6th
Taiwan M.	N. S. C.	Myanmilles	6th
Mishima M.	N. S. C.	Japan	6th
Dilwara	P & O.	Bombay	6th
Yingzhou	A. M. L.	Tangier	6th
C. of Newch	B & S.	New York	6th
Erythras	B & S.	Liverpool	6th
Robert Dollar	B & C.	Suez	6th
City of Bristol	B & C.	Hamburg	6th
Tolomi M.	N. S. C.	Hiroshima	6th
Choyang	J. M. C.	Singapore	6th
Hopsang	J. M. C.	Shanghai	6th
Kulan	P & O.	Japan	6th
Kuching	B & S.	Tientsin	6th
Kashima M.	N. S. C.	Seattle	6th
E. Japan	C. P. O.	Yokohama	6th
Kagi M.	N. S. C.	Singapore	6th
Mishima M.	N. S. C.	Dairen	6th
Taketoji M.	N. S. C.	Shanghai	6th
Tambo M.	N. S. C.	Mojo	6th
Terewina	B & S.	Birkenthal	6th
Changsha	B & S.	Singapore	6th
Gleushan	J. M. C.	Australia	6th
E. Asia	C. P. O.	Europe	6th
Tjulak	J. C. J.	Yokohama	6th
Tjilaboe	J. C. J.	Shanghai	6th
Sado M.	N. S. C.	Java	6th
B. C. C.	D. & C.	Suez	6th

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Glenlivet	J. M. C.	Europe	6th July
Taketoji M.	N. S. C.	Mojo	6th
Taiwan M.	N. S. C.	Dairen	6th
Kashima M.	N. S. C.	Kobe	6th
E. Japan	C. P. O.	Shanghai	6th
Kagi M.	N. S. C.	Kobe	6th
Mishima M.	N. S. C.	Singapore	6th
Taketoji M.	N. S. C.	Dairen	6th
Tambo M.	N. S. C.	Shanghai	6th
Terewina	B & S.	Singapore	6th
Changsha	B & S.	Australia	6th
Gleushan	J. M. C.	Europe	6th
E. Asia	C. P. O.	Yokohama	6th
Tjulak	J. C. J.	Shanghai	6th
Tjilaboe	J. C. J.	Java	6th
Sado M.	N. S. C.	Suez	6th
B. C. C.	D. & C.	New York	6th

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Claims	Claims to be	Examination Date
Endja	J. C. J. L.	Kowloon	July 10	July 15	July 9
Glenlivet	J. M. C.	Kowloon	July 13	Aug 5	July 15

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

On and after the 1st July 1921 the rates of postage payable on parcels for the United Kingdom will be as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 5 lbs. 3d.
7 lbs. 5d.
11 lbs. 8d.

Registered & Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are addressed to close at or before 5 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

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E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19		
E. Asia	July 21	Sept. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19		
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16		
Montenegro	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Malta	Sept. 21	Oct. 21		
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25		
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25		
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20		
Montenegro	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 20	Dec. 4		

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KIRIN-HUINING LOAN.

Latest Rumours.

In spite of official denials to the contrary, the Anshih persists in believing that the formal loan contract for the Kirin-Huining railway will shortly be concluded between the representatives of both parties, between whom formal negotiations are said to be actually in progress. It is alleged that the Chinese Government desires to have a fresh loan of Yen 20,000,000, of which Yen 10,000,000 will be employed for construction purposes. The total cost of construction for the whole line will reach some Yen 100,000,000, and as it will be impossible for the Bank of Korea, the Bank of Formosa and the Japan Industrial Bank, which are the three banks now interested in the loan, alone to put up the required amount, the co-operation of other Banks will be sought in the event of the formal loan contract being concluded.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKETS.

Messrs. A. I. Anderson & Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 23rd June, state: Now that arrangements apparently have been completed for the June Clearance, prices more especially in the Cotton market, show a tendency to slight improvement, but the feature of the week's business was the stir in Docks as mentioned hereunder. Rubber has ceased to be a factor in the market. Debentures.—We have nothing to add to the remarks made last week under this heading, save that if the fall in the London bank rate be followed, as is to be expected, here, a further improvement in prices will take place. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.—The London quotation of 88 1/4 ex right is roughly 2 per cent. below the local buying rate of \$300 undividend while locally the "right" are selling at prices varying between \$150 and \$165 according to the vagaries of sterling exchange. Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co.—Upon the announcement that this company had disposed of their New Dock property, one which has long ceased to contribute to the dividend more than a semi-annual crop of hay, for conversion to wharves, shares rose smartly from Tls 145 to Tls. 160, subsequently closing at Tls. 157. The sale price has not been made public, but is probably in the neighbourhood of 5 3/4 lakhs of Taels, which the number of shares issued is 53,200. Miscellaneous Colty came to business at 11 1/2; and Trans. bearer at 83. Gas could be placed at 24 1/2 and Mercurea at 15. Telephones came to business with further buyers Tls. 95, and Waterworks sold at 125 with enquiries.

LORD CARSON OF DUNCAIRN.

Sir Edward Carson will take the title of Lord Carson of Duncairn, his Belfast constituency.

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Crosskeys Aug. 15.
Keystone State Sept. 2. Sept. 23.
Wenatchee Oct. 2. Oct. 22.

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Passenger and Freight Particulars.

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Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

PASSENGER OFFICE. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

T.O. 2477 & 2478.

AGENTS. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

T.O. 2477 & 2478.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

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T.O. 2477 & 2478.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND**

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRaits & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MADRAS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	9th July	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
SYRIA	7,000	27th July	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,200	13th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORRILLA	5,200	14th July	{ Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	{ Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

G. APCAR	4,700	9 July 6 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
KALYAN	9,000	12 July noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
MANELA	7,200	21st July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 5 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manilas, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSELLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSELLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU Friday, 8th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga. Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TAKETOTO MARU Friday, 8th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 10th July.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU Wednesday, 13th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 12th July.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) Wednesday, 13th July.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak.....	S'hai/Japan	14th July	18th July	Java
Tjiloeboet....	Java	16th July	20th July	Japan
Tjilwong ...	Java	13th July		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	26th July	2nd Aug.	San Francisco.
Tjisondari...	Java	End of June		San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

PHUMLI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.
Cargo only.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMAUZI" Sailing about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	11th July	14th July at 3 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
"City of Brisbane"	10th July
DAM & HAMBURG	

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	12th July	
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	21st July	
"GLENLUCE"	25th July	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENAMOY"	31st Aug.	LEEDS, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ext. 23 and 3696.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S

THE FIGHTING.

Pakhoi Taken by Kwangsi.

Our special correspondent at Canton writes us to-day as follows regarding the fighting between the Two Kwangs:

On hearing a report that Lo Ting Chow had been captured by the Kwangsi troops, and that the retreat of the Cantonese troops on the west river is in danger of being cut off, four battalions of soldiers have been despatched by way of Fungchuen and Tack Hing to re-capture the city. Commanders have been instructed to clear out the enemy from that region as soon as possible.

An official report from Wuchow states that the Cantonese troops, after capturing Shunda, are preparing to attack Hoksien.

A large quantity of munitions ordered by the present government has arrived by a foreign steamer now anchored outside Whampoa. It is being transferred to the arsenal by junks under the escort of police boats.

The ammunition which had been sent to Macao for transhipment to Hoikow has been ordered to be shipped back to Canton per s.s. Foocheong. It is said that owing to the doubtful attitude of the Yunnan troops in Luichow the Government is hesitating to supply them with more ammunition, lest it would benefit the enemy.

It is reported that the Kiangsi army at present in Nam Hung Hill (on the north boundary of Kwangtung) is one division and two regiments strong, but so far they have not been active.

A report from the south-west front states that the Kwangsi leaders are now trying to fight their way to the seaport of Pakhoi with strong forces, and the situation on that side has become very serious.

Later. Our Pakhoi correspondent writes giving the following details of the capture of that port by the Kwangsi troops:

Since my last notes the Kwangsi troops entered the city of Limchow on the 1st July, and they entered Pakhoi on the 2nd July. I saw them enter here; there were some two thousand of them—a mass of sunbaked humanity, some of them as black as niggers. They were under strict discipline, there was scarcely a word to be heard amongst them. There was no blowing of trumpets and they showed no signs that they were conquerors. They appeared as though their task was only half finished. They were well supplied with one man machine guns which were perfectly new in appearance. They had just finished a day's march of 26 miles.

On their approach to Pakhoi all the Kwangtung troops withdrew in warships and Chinese junks. All Kwangtung police and other authorities have disappeared, and the invasion of this part of the Kwangtung province is complete.

Last year when the Kwangsi troops invaded this territory their sole object was loot. On this occasion loot is not their object. On their bitter fight down from the border no looting or any other such practices have been indulged in.

The latest news to hand is that four Chinese gun boats are off the coast here, and that troops are arriving from Canton. A landing is expected somewhere round about Pakhoi, and seaplanes are, it is said, preparing to bomb the place. So far there is no evidence of these movements.

THE KWANGTUNG STORY.

The Canton Times reports:

The hope of the Kwangsi militarists to penetrate this province by the north and to make connections with the Kiangsi province has been totally shattered when on July 4th the enemy troops led by Shum Hung-ying were totally defeated by the Cantonese troops led by Gen. Tong Heng near Yangshan. The casualties sustained by the enemy were 400 killed and more than 1,000 were made prisoners, while 4 machine guns, 10 field guns and innumerable rifles and machine guns were also captured.

The troops led by Shum Hung-ying were said to be among the best of the Kwangsi troops. Now that they are defeated there is no hope of the invaders swooping down upon this province from the north. The remaining enemy troops that were sent to the aid of Shum Hung-ying are now in Lin Shan toward which place the Cantonese troops are advancing. Encouraged by this brilliant success near Yangshan, the Cantonese troops are in better spirit than those of the invading army who are now practically demoralised.

NOT FOR BABIES ONLY.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS BENEFIT CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Baby's Own Tablets are not for babies only. They are a remedy for teething troubles, indigestion, feverishness, constipation, colic, & diarrhoea in children of all ages, and they also allay colds and expel worms.

Mrs. Ford, of 391 Coborne Street, London, Ontario, Canada, writes, "Until I began using Baby's Own Tablets my baby was always constipated and was restless and sleepless. I tried several medicines but they did not help her, but since using the Tablets her bowels have been quite regular and she sleeps well. My eldest child had a poor appetite, but since having given her the Tablets her appetite has improved, and she has grown stronger. I would not be without Baby's Own Tablets for anything."

Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams, Medicine Co., 96 Szochuen-Road, Shanghai.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 8d. 11b. 33m.—Pressure has increased slightly over Hongkong, and moderately over N. Annam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

The typhoon entered the coast a little to the East of Haiphong yesterday afternoon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today: 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 63.41 inches, against an average of 42.19 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap S.E. Rock winds, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel Light variable winds.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamockas. The same as No. 2.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 8, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" or the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given a sight by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of east Greenwich).

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1.)

SELLING.

NT	2734
Demand.	2734
30 d/s	2734
60 d/s	2734
4 m/s	2734
NT Shanghai	Nom.
NT Singapore	1124
NT Japan	102
NT India	206
Demand, India	—
NT San Francisco & New York	4834
NT Java	1494
NT Marks	Nom.
NT France	605
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	2934
4 m/s D/P	2934
5 m/s L/C	2934
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	2107
10 d/s San Francisco & New York	524
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	663
5 m/s France	635
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	4834
NT Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	206
NT Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	206
On Yokohama	102
Demand, Manila	1074
Demand, Singapore	1124
Demand, Batavia	1494
On Haiphong	—
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	8014
Sovereign	Nom. 7.45
Gold leaf per Tael	49.60
Bar Silver, ready forward	3634
Bank of England rates	5%
New York/London	3.11

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cts. pieces	PAR.
10 "	PAR.
5 "	1½% dis.
Canton subcoins	15.7% dis.

Hongkong July 8, 1921.

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF TAKAHASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIMOTO, TSUCHIYA, KANADA, SATO, SHINHOTAN, KANADA, KAMITADAMA, BIWA, OYUBARU.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES: —NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJU, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TELMANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKISAL."

Codes:—A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:

S. KONURA, Manager.

No 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day

on date

on date

at 2 p.m. at 8 a.m. at 2 p.m.

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SAILINGS to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR
AND**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
STRAITS & BURMA, CHINAP, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MEDITERRANEAN, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
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SYRIA	7,000	27th July	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	8,000	28th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
MANILA	7,000	19th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	1,000	2nd Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORRILLA	1,500	14th July	{ Calcutta via Sluga pore, Panang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

MANOWNA	7,000	25th July	{ Malacca via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

APCAR	4,700	7th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
YAN	9,000	11th July	Shanghai & Japan.
MANELA	7,300	21st July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. 22, Das Vosse, Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargoes to Overland Points U.S.A. in connection with Great Northern, Northwest Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marsa-ala.

KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYUKAWA MARU Friday, 8th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TAKETOTO MARU Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 10th July.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 25th July.

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MURORAN MARU Monday, 11th July.

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MISHIMA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 12th July.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) Wednesday, 13th July.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave on or about For

Tjibodas..... China Ports in port 8th July Belawan-Deli/Java

Tjisalak.... Shai/Japan 15th July 19th July Java

Tjiboot... Java 15th July 21st July Japan

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

(Via Suez Canal) at Owners Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

PESUM having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

+ S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

+ Cargo only.

Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMKUZI" Sailing about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILLIPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	11th July	14th July at 3 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly-qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers Sailing

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. "City of Brisbane" 10th July

DAM & HAMBURG.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

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Agents.

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel. Due Hongkong.

M.V. "GLENLUCE" 6th July.

S.S. "GLENSHANE" 13th July.

M.V. "GLENAMOY" 21st July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel. Leaves Hongkong. Discharges.

M.V. "GLENNAVY" 20th July. GEFOA, LONDON & HAMBURG

"GLENLUCE" 25th July. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG

"GLENAMOY" 31st Aug. GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM

"GLENADE" 26th Sept. GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kunming	Thur. 7th July at 3 p.m.
	Loowongtung	Fri. 8th July at 3 p.m.
PH'NOM & T'tau via Stow	Chopra	Sun. 10th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hongkong	Sun. 10th July at 3 p.m.
HAIIPHONG via Hainan	Lokmane	Tues. 12th July at 8 a.m

HOTEL LISTS

Hongkong Hotel

Corrected to 26th June, 1921.

	Mr. and Mrs. C.	Mr. and Mrs. C.
R. L. Alkin	Mr. and Mrs. C.	Mr. and Mrs. C.
C. W. Anderson	Lauritsen	Lauritsen
M. A. Annett	Miss A. Law	Miss A. Law
W. J. Arbuth	Capt. N. H. Leitch	Capt. N. H. Leitch
Mr. A. J. Ash	Miss N. Lewis	Miss N. Lewis
K. Aspinwall	Miss H. Little	Miss H. Little
M. K. Bandman	Miss H. L. Lissak	Miss H. L. Lissak
J. E. de Beaumont	J. J. Maguire	J. J. Maguire
Mac. N. N. Bell	P. Marks	P. Marks
Mac. N. N. Bell	Capt. and Mrs.	Capt. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Mathiasen	Johnston	Johnston
Mr. and Mrs. S. Mathiasen	J. W. McCoy	J. W. McCoy
Mr. and Mrs. W. Capt. Blancher	C. McDonald	C. McDonald
Mr. G. Bracken	P. H. McKay	P. H. McKay
Mr. K. Brasier	G. de Menzies	G. de Menzies
L. A. Brinker	Mrs. H. Zur Mühlen	Mrs. H. Zur Mühlen
W. Broadbent	Johnston	Johnston
Dr. J. G. Lyon	J. R. Murray	J. R. Murray
C. F. Brown	Miss A. J. Vally	Miss A. J. Vally
H. S. Campbell	Mr. and Mrs. W.	Mr. and Mrs. W.
Miss Charkiewicz	P. Neeson	P. Neeson
N. Crocker	Mr. and Mrs. A.	Mr. and Mrs. A.
Y. C. Chastell	Onderwys	Onderwys
Miss F. A. Deakin	Miss D. E. Peppercorn	Miss D. E. Peppercorn
Mr. and Mrs. S. Perry	S. S. Perry	S. S. Perry
Montague Edge	Miss S. Sales	Miss S. Sales
Miss G. R. Emery	Mr. and Mrs. J.	Mr. and Mrs. J.
Reg. Capt. S. P. O. Shoppard	J. Shirasawa	J. Shirasawa
Ferguson	Capt. Sigvaldsson	Capt. Sigvaldsson
P. N. Forman	J. A. E. de Silva	J. A. E. de Silva
J. S. Gardner	D. Santy	D. Santy
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mr. and Mrs. F.	E. A. Gerondahl	E. A. Gerondahl
J. N. G. Gibbons	Simond	Simond
Miss Gloria	Mr. and Mrs. C.	Mr. and Mrs. C.
G. Grainger	E. Smith	E. Smith
W. v. d. Steen	W. v. d. Steen	W. v. d. Steen
Miss A. M. Hall	T. Suzuki	T. Suzuki
Capt. T. P. Hall	J. R. Sutton	J. R. Sutton
J. Scott Harston	E. W. Tate	E. W. Tate
C. A. Henderson	Mr. and Mrs. S.	Mr. and Mrs. S.
Mr. J. L. Hopkins	C. Taylor	C. Taylor
Vis Hugo	Sir Eric and Lady	Sir Eric and Lady
Mr. R. Hughes	Stuart-Taylor	Stuart-Taylor
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. P. Templeton	J. P. Thornton	J. P. Thornton
M. Jacobs	M. R. Towell	M. R. Towell
J. Jorge	H. R. Trimbell	H. R. Trimbell
H. M. Joseph	Mr. and Mrs. W.	Mr. and Mrs. W.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Trimbell	Joseph & child	Joseph & child
America Jorge	V. Volkovskiy	V. Volkovskiy
Mr. and Mrs. K. Capt. Weidman	E. J. Weiss	E. J. Weiss
H. Khoo	Dr. J. D. White	Dr. J. D. White
Dr. M. C. Laisher	T. J. Whittaker	T. J. Whittaker
	J. P. Wynberg	J. P. Wynberg

Peak Hotel

Corrected to 26th June, 1921.

	Mr. and Mrs. A.	Mr. and Mrs. A.
W. Anderson	Mr. and Mrs. W.	Mr. and Mrs. W.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Humphreys	Armstrong	Sir Ellis Kadourie
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mr. and Mrs. N.	R. Karanjia	R. Karanjia
K. H. Ammiller	Konkovlevsky	Konkovlevsky
E. C. Bell	Miss Konkovlevsky	Miss Konkovlevsky
V. Berzinian	J. H. King	J. H. King
E. E. O. Bird	M. R. C. Lake	M. R. C. Lake
Mr. D. K. Blair	H. P. Lamarche	H. P. Lamarche
F. Bouliol	J. D. Lloyd	J. D. Lloyd
J. V. Broda	R. MacGregor	R. MacGregor
M. J. Broon	Mr. and Mrs. W.	Mr. and Mrs. W.
J. O. Bridger	Mayzer	Mayzer
H. B. Bridger	Mrs. McAnish	Mrs. McAnish
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Miller	Mr. and Mrs. J.	Mr. and Mrs. J.
C. Cantlie	H. S. Mills	H. S. Mills
Lt. C. H. Carne	T. Mitchell	T. Mitchell
G. F. Caville	Mr. and Mrs. R.	Mr. and Mrs. R.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Moors	G. A. Chadwick	A. H. Penna
Major W. J. Chapman	Mr. and Mrs. T.	Mr. and Mrs. T.
Major W. J. Chapman	L. Perkins	L. Perkins
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mr. and Mrs. E.	W. Chenev	B. Remnick
Miss S. Clarke	Mr. and Mrs.	Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. E. Roberts	Mr. and Mrs. E.	Mr. and Mrs. E.
Cockburn	J. S. Robinson	J. S. Robinson
Miss M. Cooper	Mr. and Mrs. R.	Mr. and Mrs. R.
Mr. and Mrs. K. Hodges	K. Hodges	K. Hodges
B. Crowley	H. W. Boyer	H. W. Boyer
D. F. Cuttill	Mai and Mrs.	Mai and Mrs.
J. D. Denby	Sanders	Sanders
Eng. Comdr. W.	R. P. Shaw	R. P. Shaw
Dawson	Mrs. W. A. Sheri	Mrs. W. A. Sheri
D. D. Bryden	A. Findlay Smith	A. Findlay Smith
Mr. and Mrs. John	H. Spicer	H. Spicer
Genes	J. F. Swindells	J. F. Swindells
Miss Fairley	Mr. and Mrs.	Mr. and Mrs.
Rev. W. F. and Mrs. E. J. Syrett	D. H. Thomas	D. H. Thomas
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mr. and Mrs. E.	Thomas	Thomas
W. F. Gibbons	Mr. J. G. Vaus	Mr. J. G. Vaus
Miss Gibson	R. A. Walter	R. A. Walter
D. Hall	T. A. Worswick	T. A. Worswick
Miss Harding	H. H. Webster	H. H. Webster
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mrs. E. J. Weeks	H. Holt	H. Holt
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Wood	Marshall Wood	Marshall Wood

King Edward Hotel

Corrected to 26th June, 1921.

	Mr. and Mrs. A.	Mr. and Mrs. A.
H. E. Allen	Mr. and Mrs. C.	Mr. and Mrs. C.
Mr. E. Almond	Hocking	Hocking
Mr. E. Anger	S. Howard	S. Howard
W. C. Beck	Mrs. M. S. Johnson	Mrs. M. S. Johnson
J. W. Brown	Johnson	Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Kelman	W. C. King	W. C. King
W. Edge	W. L. Lammert	W. L. Lammert
Mr. Choi Shing	W. Lum	W. Lum
Master Choi Shing	W. Lum	W. Lum
Mr. C. Calhoun	W. Milne	W. Milne
Mr. E. Davies	F. H. Mody	F. H. Mody
Mr. and Mrs. A. Mody	J. H. N. Mody	J. H. N. Mody
W. A. Eastace	A. Morley	A. Morley
P. E. Farwell	H. Morrison	H. Morrison
Miss French	T. Pals	T. Pals
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mrs. W. Passmore	W. Lum	W. Lum
S. Fisher	Mr. and Mrs.	Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. Richardson	Richardson	Richardson
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Shank	Shank	Shank
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family	Stewart and family	Stewart and family
Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor	W. Y. Tsui	W. Y. Tsui
Mr. E. Hescock	W. Y. Tsui	W. Y. Tsui

EXCHANGE

Opening Rate: closing Rate
on Page 14.

SELLING

July 6th 1921

Demand 2/7/21

30 d/s 2/7/21

40 d/s 2/7/21

4 m/s 2/7/21

PT Shanghai 113/4

PT Singapore 103

PT Japan 206

PT India 100

Demand, India 100

PT San Francisco 49/4

& New York 49/4

J. W. McCoy 151

PT Marks 6/10

PT France 6/10

Demand, Paris 100

BUYING

4 m/s. L/G 2/7/21

5 m/s. L/G 2/7/21

30 d/s Sydney 2/11/21

Melbourne 53/4

4 m/s. Marks 6/10

Demand, Germany 100

Demand, New York 49/4

PT Bombay 100

Demand, Bombay 206

PT Calcutta 100

Demand, Calcutta 206

On Yokohama 103

Demand, Manila 107

Demand, Singapor 113/4

Demand, Batavia 151

On Haiphong 100

On Saigon 100

On Bangkok 79/4

Demand, Bangkok 79/4

Gold leaf per Tael 49/4

Bar Silver, ready 36/4

Bank of England rates 5%

New York/London 3.73/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Hongkong July 6, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS

WEATHER REPORT

July 6th 1921. 15m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.

—A severe Typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 18° N. and Long. 115° E. moving N.W.

July 6th 11h. 15m.—Local signal No. 4 hoisted.

July 6th 11h. 15m.—Pressure has decreased slightly at Shanghai and Hongkong, and increased slightly from Formosa to Manila. Observations from the S.S. "Yellow" and the "Cheribon Maru," indicate that at 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about latitude 18° N. and longitude 115° E., moving northward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.28 inches. Total since January 1st, 64.16 inches, against an average of 41.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Cyclonic gales, rain.

2 Formosa Channel E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lanoks as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, July 6, 1921.

TIME SIGNALS

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a